

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

NOVEMBER 29, 1982

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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

NOVEMBER 25, 1982 VOL. 11 NO. 48

COVER

A new blueprint for culture

Its most controversial recommendations—shut down most of CBC's production empire—had already leaked out. But the "Applebaum" report, when it was finally released, had plenty to say about (distancing) government from the nation's cultural life. Its blunt message to politicians and bureaucrats: Help the arts, but keep your hands off. —Page 26

COVER ILLUSTRATION BY HELEN STODOL



The real estate chase

After a series of baffling corporate manoeuvres which saw 11,000 Toronto apartments change hands, tenants raised their voices and were heard. —Page 18



Bishops against the bomb

A new voice joined the disarmament chorus when the National Conference of Catholic Bishops declared Reagan's nuclear policies morally untenable. —Page 20



Death in the Oil Patch

Tragedy struck in Alberta last week as one man died trying to cap a blown gas well. Amoco found a suit, and others worried about health hazards. —Page 19

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A return to familiar places

Five years after Fraysse artist William Karel's death, his homespun images are the subject of a major retrospective that will be shown across the country. —Page 69

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Life from the lab

In reference to the Nov. 15 cover story, *Beyond the Limits of Life* (the article was very well researched and executed). However, as far as I am concerned, these "wunder" doctors, by their research, are putting price tags on human life. Most, we advance technology so far as to create forms of life as a technocrat creates a computer? In an era in which there is such a rise in abortion, could we not somehow transform all these unwanted pregnancies into something meaningful and give these children to parents who are in dire straits? Granted, these children may not have the same genes as their adopted parents but they are human beings created "the old-fashioned way." I think we really need to discuss what is actually happening in the science lab and how it will affect society 20 years from now.

—LISA BEECHER
Windsor, Ont.

Occupational death

I wish to refer to the article entitled *Challenges to the Compensation System (Labor)* appearing in your Nov. 8 issue. The third column of the first page states, "A Canadian dies on the job every six hours—about 10,000 each year." This would mean four deaths a day or 4 x 240 = 1,440 deaths per year. It is obvious that you cannot multiply. The final column of this article states, "The US National Cancer Institute estimates that some 20 per cent of cancers are work-related." There have been a number of "quackeries" in the medical literature, but the methodologies on which they are based have been largely



In the lab: a price tag on human life

discredited. Sir Richard Doll and Richard Peto, in a mammoth survey for the Office of Technology Assessment, U.S. Congress (published in the June, 1981, issue of the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*), conclude "The proportion of cancer deaths attributed to occupational causes is, therefore, about 27,000 out of 400,000, i.e. about four per cent of U.S. cancer deaths."

—ADEEN C. DEWID
Professor,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax

Out on the Zamboni too long

C'mon, eh? No, wait, like I forgot to say "g'day" first, right? Sorry. So anyway, I'm digging through the Nov. 8 issue, eh, 'ya? to find an article on hockey or something, 'cause like we're kinda far away here y'know, and then I see where it says Doug and Bob McKenzie are making their own film (Penguin). I say, "Hey, great, beauty!" Then I find where these two bastards from the United States claim they invented Doug and Bob McKenzie, like, all by themselves! No god! So I go, "Aw, c'mon, take off, eh! Way to go, Marlon!" Like these two guys Marlon and Thomas were 'bribe' to us or what?" Then I read further, eh, and it says these two Americans are really Canadiana! Get out, eh! Jeez, like the Yankee take credit for everything. I figure those two *National Lampoon* inn-breders have been out on the Zamboni too long. Like, their toons are frozen onto their brains permanently, right? There's only one way to settle this once and for all, eh, and that's to have a giant *Berliner* Host of Seven Challenges winner-take-all. And no way any American here, eh? Like that stuff's got to smelt punch as the Leafs' power play.

—RON VANSTEDEN
The Hague, Netherlands

PASSAGES

9048; Former Liberal cabinet minister and president of the Treasury Board Robert Andrus, 51, of cancer, in Vancouver Andrus entered politics in 1945 as the MP for Port Arthur, Ont., and held several cabinet posts before his resignation in 1979. At the time of his death Andrus was a senior vice-president with the Vancouver-based mining company Tech Corp.

DECEASED: Arthur Askey, 82, the tiny quipped comic-hall comedian whose first mass-audience break, a radio show called *Blond Wagon*, delighted the English during the Second World War, in a London hospital, after poor circulation resulted in the amputation of both legs to halt gangrene. A well-loved stage, radio and television performer who appeared in nine Royal Variety Performances, Askey continued to work until he went into hospital last July.

CONVICTED: Stock promoter Ned Casono Proctor, 49, on a weapons charge, by a county court jury in Toronto. Proctor created a controversy with his videotaped conversations with police discussing illegal arms. He was not allowed to enter the tapes as evidence in the case.

DECEASED: Hugues Lapointe, 71, lieutenant-governor of Quebec from 1968-1978, in a Laval, Que., hospital, after a brief illness. Throughout a long political career, Lapointe served as a delegate to the United Nations and as minister of veterans' affairs, postmaster general and justice general in the cabinet of then Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent.

DECEASED: Walter Dinsdale, 66, a Progressive Conservative member of Parliament (Brandon-Souris, Man.), of kidney failure, in Ottawa. The former cabinet minister was the longest continuously serving MP in the House, with 31 years as a member.

RELEASED: Alice Lynne (Gladys) Chamberlain, 34, from prison, in Darwin, Australia, pending appeal after serving 20 days of a life sentence for the murder of her nine-week-old daughter, Chamberlain, who gave birth to another daughter two days before a federal court in Sydney freed her on \$200 bond, made international headlines with her claim that a dog was responsible for the child's death.

GRANTED DISCHARGE: RCMP Insp. Bernard Blay, 36, Montreal. Accused of Court Justice Jean Andre Chabon, after Blay pleaded guilty to forcible detention in the attempted recruitment of an informer 10 years ago.

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The *Special Report* in your Nov. 8 issue (*Leaside's New Deal*), which highlights the essential need that something more positive and long-term must be achieved—\$900 million in grants to assist at least 100,000 individuals. One story consistently overlooked, defined even, is the underemployed part-time workers. Many are unable to secure full-time positions, but not from a lack of trying, skill or education. When one works only half a day and can see no future or promotions available, the emotional conflicts and anger can be most devastating. —ROBERT KENNY
Brimington, Ont.

A theoretician's war

Regarding the Nov. 8 *Podium*, *War Machines Do Not Bring Peace*. I thoroughly enjoyed John F. Godfrey's article but strictly as a cerebral exercise. I consider his opinions to be based not on actual fact but rather on the opinions of fellow members of the "theoretical club." If he is to argue why the West should not maintain under arms against the Soviets, why not look into the oppressive Soviet political system and its plans for global domination, which have been stated and restated by

Soviet leaders since its inception? Why does Godfrey not ask experts such as Andrei Sakharov, Valeryya Novoye and other Soviet dissidents who have lived and suffered cruelly under the Soviets and who have firsthand knowledge of Soviet "justice" and "co-operation"? These people are not Western "experts" safely ensconced in their ivory, institutional worlds. Everyone, including Godfrey, believes in arms limitation and peace. But why should he propose that the West be like a boxer whose hands are tied in a championship bout, hoping that the other opponent does not club her him? —N.J. BILLOSA
Naperville, Ill., Ont.

The Gadh worshippers

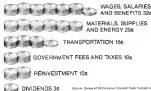
I wonder what your real point is when you publish such articles as *The Gapped According to Gadh* (Podium, Nov. 1). While I am quite in agreement and rather amused by Alden Nowlan's reactions, I suggest that in addressing *Wholeness's* readers he is preaching to the converted. I have found that radical political fundamentalists do not subscribe to "sensate" magazines such as *Wholeness*. What I see as lacking in these magazines in terms of their coverage of religion is the attempt to generate a thoughtful response to the phe-

nomena of TV religion and "wintered down" Christianity. If it is your intention to tar all Christian religious activities with the same sticky brush, thereby providing the nonreligious with a chance to sit back and pat themselves on the back for their lack of faith, keep it up—you are doing a fine job. —ANN RILEY 10000228
Hagerhill, Sask.

A recent absence in the direction of poet Alden Nowlan for his brilliant, witty essay on the Gadh worshippers. By Gadh, no, I feel born again! It is not so much their neediness, galling as it is, or the way they treat the rest of us (in a vicious field that gets so). What alarms me is that these colonialist druggies are bottling, labeling and disseminating not Christ's Christianity of love and brotherhood but its opposite—far-right-wing political action. Let us hope Isaiah was right and their voice shall be brought down to the ground, their speech made as the whistlings of the dead breeze. —ANN HEVLEY
Whitney

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply names, addresses and telephone numbers. Most correspondence is forwarded to the Editor, *Maclean's* magazine, 1214 University Ave., Toronto, Ont., M5P 1A7.

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The Sales Dollar

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FOLLOW-UP

Less tall in the saddle but shooting in the dark

By Linda Diebel

For the past 36 years federal and provincial investigators—whether working on inquiries called Mackenzie, Laycraft, McDonald or Keble—have delved into the affairs of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. It has been more than a year since the last, extensive royal commission, headed by Alberta Supreme Court Justice David McDonald, delivered its 1,800-page report which sought solutions to problems facing the force. But, so far, the only legacy of the commission's four years and \$15 million worth of gobbling has been the Liberal government's decision (in theory) to create a civilian security and intelligence agency to replace the superagency in the RCMP's Security Service—the cloak-and-dagger operation that had its headless ragdoll in the report for a decade of illegal and often bungling acts.

Ironically, the same advice was offered by the Mackenzie royal commission on security, in 1968. Noted Solicitor General Robert Kaplan in August, 1981. "Now that we have two royal commissions giving us the same recommendations, and the experience of the 1970s, it seems the right thing to do for the future." What Security Service officers want to know is when the attorney general intends to act. A spokesman in the solicitor general's office offered only a fuzzy promise that legislation for the new security intelligence agency is "planned for this session of Parliament," as in a package dealing with a series of McDonald commission review end times.

When the McDonald commission's report was released last year, Ottawa quickly appointed justice department lawyer Fred Gibson to run a transition agency studying both the creation of the new spy service and a series of checks and balances. It was assumed that Gibson would eventually head it, in fact, Kaplan publicly acknowledged that he would. Instead, Thomas D'Arcy (Ted) Finn was promoted in August from the Privy Council Office post of assistant secretary to the cabinet as security matters to head the still theoretical agency.

Although the commission advised that all Mounties confirmed in security service postings be guaranteed jobs with the new agency, its recommendations that trusting should focus on "bet-

ter-educated more-experienced" recruits has damaged morale. "The implication is that the guys here now are a bunch of stupid, ill-educated twits," snapped one disgruntled Mountie. Another critical problem is perpetuated by former Security Service chief William Kelly, a retired Mountie who rose to the rank of deputy commissioner. In 1991 he began a three-year stint in London, during which he was twice lauded



Spymaster Finn: morale is destroyed

officer with various European intelligence agencies. He says that it will take years for these international agencies to develop the trust and respect for any new civilian security force that they held for the RCMP, and that the new lot hurts the country as a whole. "Not only that, but there isn't a doubt that the McDonald commission destroyed the morale of the Security Service," he says, seconding an opinion already stressed by numerous Mounties still with the force. "They are in a funk, just marking time," Kelly explains. "They don't know what they are supposed to do anymore or how they are supposed to do it."

And that is the rub. The McDonald commission deemed the once proud warlike symbol in these institutions vulnerable, replete with examples of sleazebags and political deception. Inevitably



You can pour whisky

decisive were confirmed, from hiring a barn and burglarizing a radical Quebec news agency to surreptitious eavesdropping. It was revealed that the RCMP received computer tapes containing lists of Parti Québécois members, which they reproduced and subsequently returned. Still, the report recommended that the next round of eavesdropping should be allowed to continue as deemed necessary to be effective. The law was to be changed to allow the opening of mail, surreptitious eavesdropping and access to all the federal government's information on individuals (except for census data). As long as external and internal security procedures exist outside, the new agency seems intended to function pretty much as the old Says RCMP justice critic Steve Robinson "It just doesn't follow logically. It's the worst of all possible worlds."

Still, the report went even further and suggested an examination of the Criminal Code to allow the RCMP's internal investigative divisions to have extended powers in "response to activities... found to be not authorized or provided for by law." In the areas of surreptitious entry and eavesdropping, the commission proposed to allow all Canadian police forces to carry out those activities—within that limited past the limits of the commission's

mandate to investigate only "certain activities of the RCMP."

While RCMP Commissioner Robert McDonald has made it clear that he thinks police powers should be expanded, force members are unsure whether or not they are acting legally as long as Ottawa waits. Says former Security Service chief John Starnes: "I think we are worse off than if we knew exactly what the situation was going to be and we got on with it." The new retired Starnes became the first civilian to head the RCMP's Security Service in 1979. He speculates that "there will be sorts of legal problems that have to be sorted out by the government" in setting up the civilian bureau. "My only hope," he adds, "is that the bloody thing doesn't become a partisan affair and break down at the committee level. I would guess it will take about three to five years to set up."

Despite the establishment of the security agency, civil libertarians are quick to point out that little progress has been made in implementing other commission recommendations. Strict controls were urged on the collection of information on individuals by the security force and on files that had been opened on 800,000 Canadians during the past two decades. According to the report, the files included heavy infor-

mation on federal and provincial politicians, union officials, homosexuals, blacks, natives and members of left- and right-wing groups. The Security Service, and McDonald, had relied on a "dangerous and unacceptable" definition of subversion that failed to distinguish between radical dissent and genuine threats to Canada's security. Critics such as Allen Berry, general counsel for the Canadian Civil Liberties Association, question whether a civilian bureau will be better able to distinguish between the two. Others, such as the NDP's Robinson, condemn Kaplan for failing to examine and pare down the computerized files—a promise that he made more than a year ago.

If Ottawa's recent implementation of the commission's recommendations is bleak, the province's record is even worse, much to the dismay of legal critics, who argue that provincial agencies guard are showing contempt for the law through their lack of action. The McDonald commission report suggested that questionable activities took place in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec. Yet, with the exception of Quebec, these provinces have apparently denied that they do not have enough evidence to prosecute. In Quebec, as a result of the McDonald in-

terview with Meunier and government officials, he was convinced that "lawmakers in positions of administrative and executive authority, almost without exception, at least suspected law-breaking by the Security Service but deliberately failed to explore it, and, in fact, created opportunities to let it off." Stewick explains that most legislators, whether they admit it or not, support illegal activity as long as it is directed against fringe elements, particularly subversives and spies. He points out that the problems begin not when the police cannot show but when they cannot show "as incompetently that they are caught."

Quebec's own inquiry into RCMP activities—the provincial justice department has had more than 50 charges against 17 current and former Meuniers, who, it alleges, were involved in a number of illegal police operations aimed at terrorist groups in the early 1970s. After proceedings against one Meunier were stayed following a judicial ruling and a recent request by defense lawyers to have charges dropped against others, the legal process continues.

The failure of three out of four provinces involved to take legal action underscores the question of the extent of the politicians' knowledge of RCMP activities which lies at the heart of the McDonald commission report. While the report revealed that Trudeau and some of his colleagues were told by John Starnes in December, 1979, that the RCMP had been breaking the law for 20 years, it concluded that there was "no evidence" to suggest that they were made aware of specific illegalities. As Ontario Attorney General Roy McMurtry noted following the publication of the report, "It seemed to me that the attitude was, 'Dear no evil, see no evil, and don't give those fellows any advice because you might have to take some responsibility for their actions.'"

Arthur Jaks Szwedsky was, perhaps more than any other journalist, responsible for the Trudeau government's de-



Szwedsky: illegal and bungling acts

cision to set up the McDonald commission. As the Ottawa correspondent for *The Vancouver Sun* in 1976 he wrote a copyrighted story documenting how RCMP brass directed the break-in at a radical Quebec news agency, Agents de Presse Libre de Québec. In his 1980 book on the Security Service, *Men in the Shadows*, Szwedsky wrote that, from

interviews with Meunier and government officials, he was convinced that "lawmakers in positions of administrative and executive authority, almost without exception, at least suspected law-breaking by the Security Service but deliberately failed to explore it, and, in fact, created opportunities to let it off." Szwedsky explains that most legislators, whether they admit it or not, support illegal activity as long as it is directed against fringe elements, particularly subversives and spies. He points out that the problems begin not when the police cannot show but when they cannot show "as incompetently that they are caught."

As a former head of the Security Service, William Kelly saw evidence to support this reasoning. "The politicians didn't give a damn how we got it as long as the security information was produced," he says. It is still unclear whether that fundamental anomaly will change, whether anyone in Ottawa will at last take responsibility for police actions. McMurtry has argued that a civilian security agency could be "just window dressing," unless the federal government fulfils an obligation to know what the agency is doing. If not, the next decade could be a sad repeat of what a spate of royal commissions has already exposed.

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By Michael Shapiro

Man's clouds over the City of the Gods

By Michael Shapiro

Elderly residents still remember Athens as a charming city, full of red-roofed, neoclassical houses and blossoming gardens and dominated by the gleaming white marble of the Parthenon on the Acropolis. Modern visitors, however, find it hard to believe that Athens was once known as the City of the Gods. Today, most of the neoclassical houses are gone, replaced by black-piped blocks of grey concrete apartment buildings. The Parthenon has been roped off in an attempt to preserve it from tourists, who once tramped freely across its marble floors. But by far the worst blight on Athens, threatening everything from its historical antiquities to its citizens, is a brown petrioleum haze that hangs over the city throughout most of the week.

Known simply as the "cloud," the mass of air pollution has become as routine a part of Athenian life as the changing of the presidential guard in front of the parliament buildings in Constitution Square. The cloud, a foul mixture of carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulphates and lead, is trapped above the city by the ring of mountains that surrounds it. Occasionally descending to street level, it has caused thousands of serious cases of respiratory and heart ailments. Even some extremely healthy residents complain of nausea, dizziness and stomach upsets.

Says English teacher Niki Kolagias, who moved to Athens two years ago: "When I first came to live here, I felt dizzy and depressed from the pollution. Now, I have become used to it." Still, she worries about the long-term effects. "Maybe it will affect me later in life. I don't know," she says.

After years of neglect by previous administrations, a Conservative majority once sensationally challenged critics to bring him someone who had died of pollution, the one-year-old Socialist government has made fighting



Downtown Athens: residents complain of dizziness

the cloud a top priority. A series of tough anti-pollution measures has caused an uproar in the city. But, despite those efforts, the problem is as bad as ever.

The smog on the cloud began in June, when all traffic, except for taxis and buses, was banned from the city

centre in the east of Athens. People were only permitted to drive on alternate days, depending on the last digit of their licence numbers. These draconian measures made the air noticeably easier on the throat but brought a flood of protests from downtown businessmen who claimed that revenues had dropped sharply. Says Constantinos Papanastasiou, owner of a men's clothing store: "We suffered a lot of damage in June." Airline employee Josephine Thakian recalls another common problem: "The buses were so full, sometimes they couldn't stop for you."

In response to the protests, the government quickly lifted the restrictions and replaced them with curbs on industries. Some factories were forced to limit their output, and others were told to close for several weeks in July and August. Then, in a desperate move, all 600,000 private cars in Athens were banned from the city centre between 7:00 and 9:30 a.m. But this did little to improve the air. The Independent Panathletic Centre for Environmental Studies said that during the first week of restrictions, pollution levels continued to soar above the internationally stipulated danger levels. The curbs were also unpopular with early-morning commuters, who claimed they caused even bigger traffic jams later in the morning.

The latest attempt to solve the problem was initiated on Nov. 1, when half the city's cars were allowed in the downtown area on alternate days. The institution of the tougher measures, local critics were quick to point out, came just a week after the end of nationwide municipal elections which provided the first electoral test of how Greece has taken to the past year of Socialist rule and in which the ruling party lost votes both to the Conservative opposition and to the pro-Moscow Communist party. In municipal elections in Athens, in which the cloud was a major issue, the Socialist

Private statues on the Acropolis: gifted and encased by pollution



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Incumbent, Demitris Bots, only managed to win with Communist support and the ego-driven Conservatives increased their share of the vote.

So far, however, even the toughest measures have proved unsuccessful. Once again, the dead descended to street level and Athens recorded some of its highest pollution levels ever. Stricken by public transport workers also forced the government to abandon the cars on certain days of the week.

Apart from the health of its citizens, Athens has another urgent reason for curbing the pollution: the damage caused to its antiquities. A recent UNESCO report estimated that the Parthenon has suffered more damage from pollution in the past four decades than from all other causes, including military bombardment spanning four centuries. The threat is so severe that officials have removed the six female statues—which had stood outside the Parthenon for 30 centuries—to the Acropolis Museum because pollution had pitted and corroded their surfaces.

The damage caused to the Parthenon by the cloud has been a major setback to the campaign waged by Culture Minister Melina Mercouri to repatriate the statues to Greece of the Elgin Marbles from their present home in the British Museum. The marbles were returned from the Acropolis by Lord Elgin, then British ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, at the beginning of the 19th century. In rejecting Mercouri's demands, the British have focused on the danger pollution poses to the sculptural masterpieces.

For her part, Mercouri concedes that Greece has a serious pollution problem. "Like many other countries which have experienced a disorderly industrial development," she explains, "We do not think that there will be a problem affecting the cultural inheritance of Greece for much longer, and especially not for the marbles of the Parthenon." Archonimiki Jeddah Bender of the American School of Classical Studies is similarly optimistic. "I think that the measures taken are having some effect," she says, "and you can already see some improvement." Apart from the present traffic restrictions, she pointed out that "the people living around the Acropolis are no longer allowed to use unrefined heating oil, and they have moved the parking lot so that cars and buses do not come up to the Parthenon. I don't think that the Parthenon is in danger any more."

Minutiae and archaeological optimism aside, the continuing presence of the hovering brown cloud is a constant reminder to Athenians that they still have a long road to travel before their city is returned to a semblance of its former glory. ☐

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SCINTILLATING!

A brain-drain reversal

By Suzanne Zwarg

A feeling of euphoria swept Alberta's medical community in 1979 when Premier Peter Lougheed announced the establishment of a \$300-million endowment fund to create a medical research foundation that

would one day rank with the best in the world. The result was the Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research and it has touched off the beginning of a brain flow to Alberta which Lougheed hopes will help smooth the province's roller coaster ride on the boom-and-bust energy cycle.

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McLeod: taking their personal jump

According to Dr. Daniel McLeod, a former dean of medicine at the University of Calgary who took over the presidency of the foundation 14 months ago, the worldwide economic slump has turned into something of a timing omen for Alberta. Selected from 70 applicants after an eight-month North American search, McLeod, 55, has assembled an international assembly advisory council to set research priorities and he has already managed to attract nearly 50 outsiders to work in Alberta to such fields as neuroscience, molecular biology and cardiovascular and gastrointestinal research. Says McLeod: "Alberta is the only place in the world now where young researchers and senior scientists can come, draft a proposal, list their space, equipment and personal assistance requirements and, assuming the project meets our criteria, secure the funds to go ahead. That attracts a lot of people."

In contrast, says McLeod, U.S. researchers have been hit by funding cutbacks that have left them short of personal money and equipment. As Dr. David Smith, chairman of the department of pediatrics at the University of Rochester, explains, "If people are nervous about a research career, I know of no better place to be than in Alberta." On a recent visit to Alberta, Smith said that the research climate there "took me back to the United States 50 or 55 years ago."

The squeeze on U.S. research funds seems to have relieved earlier economic ills that Alberta's high cost of living and Canada's less favorable income tax structure would deter U.S. scientists from moving to Alberta. McLeod is finding the medical brains willing to take their "personal jump" if they can find funds to continue their work. Jerry Wang, a former Iowa State University

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basic science researcher working on cell function, is the most senior of the several scientists involved in Dr. McLeod's plan to attract more scientists to Wang's seniority to achieve a "research cliff."

Originally funded by Alberta's \$11-billion Heritage Savings Trust Fund, the foundation has so far contributed \$50 million to the Alberta research community, including grants to 15 established scientists and 100 researchers in training. Because the foundation has still not spent its entire annual income (all the yearly interest on the endowment), the fund has grown to \$98 million, and the foundation is negotiating with a long list of researchers interested in starting projects in Alberta. It is also, says McLeod, securing a new generation of scientists. "Five years ago it was difficult to get young Albertans to look at research training because opportunities for them were drying up. Now, they see future opportunities," McLeod adds.

McLeod expects that the foundation's major benefit will be "a significant effect on the continuing medical education of practicing physicians." At the same time, the government's hope for economic diversification is, in McLeod's words, "still a hope or an aspiration." He notes that U.S. studies indicate there has been little return on research investment in terms of commercial development. And, while one Edmonton research project might produce equipment innovations that could make their commercial development viable, McLeod points out that "it's a tough field."

Still, he sees a ray of hope in the Venture Capital Corp. now being set up with a \$500-million low-interest loan from the trust fund. It will provide financing for high-risk technology, including medical and fibre-optic developments, which cannot now obtain start-up capital from conventional lenders. The market is evidently there, the Institutional Market Program (IMP), a tri-government trade show, recently estimated that Canadian institutions alone will spend more than \$2 billion this year on furnishings, including laboratory and scientific equipment, two-thirds of which is now imported. Though Alberta has not been active in the scientific equipment sector in the past, IMP sees big opportunities for the future as a result of the increasing amount of research and development activity sponsored by the medical research foundation. If IMP proves correct, Peter Longwell's dream of Alberta becoming a medical mecca—a blossoming of the North—with a facility that could one day rival the University of Texas' renowned medical centre, is well on the way to becoming reality. □

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CITY SCENE

Wheels of modest fortune

By Carol Braman

In the shadow of Ben Streeb's office towers, bicycle messenger Fred Gardner, 36, wears his gold Davis Galaxy 10-speed through the morning rush-hour traffic on his last delivery of the day. Gardner, a former cock wheeler for Sunwheel Bicycle Couriers, says that, despite the hazards of his job—dust and cold, for starters—he still prefers the work to his old job of

Wesco, 36, founded the company in May, 1976, with the help of a \$5,000 Young Canada Works Grant. So far, according to Tasson, Toronto and Vancouver are the only Canadian cities with a cycle courier service, but cycle messengers have become permanent fixtures in New York City, Boston, San Francisco and Chicago.

Most riders are free-spirited students who turned to pedalling when they were unable to find other jobs. Others are sampling academia, commerce or sports. All have two things in common: a passion for cycling and a need to break away from the confines of a 9-to-5 office routine.

Though their initial debut as the courier field three years ago was anything but snug, Tasson and Wesco have not looked back since. The company started with three cyclists servicing 100 small accounts and turned a \$100 profit in the first year. Today, Sunwheel's list of clients has tripled. Operating out of a converted ink factory on the corner of the Spadina Avenue/Queen district, it services such accounts as BC Transportation, the Ontario ministry of energy, InfoGlaze and Motorola. Last year the firm showed a profit of \$20,000. This year, despite the depressed economy, Tasson predicts that Sunwheel will double that amount.

For their part, messengers earn 20 per cent of the fee charged for each piece of mail delivered. The rate for each run starts at \$9.50 but increases with the distance travelled. Ace cyclists—those who ride nonstop and make as many as 26 runs a day—can earn as much as \$360 a week, no small feat considering the cyclists' vulnerability, no accident. Still, in the three-year history of the company, only one employee has been seriously injured. Ironically, the rider was struck by a concrete-curing truck while stopped at a corner waiting for a light to turn green.

Compared to its larger competitors, who operate fleets of cars and trucks, Sunwheel is just a young upstart in the highly profitable courier industry. Nevertheless, with the spiralling cost of gas, scarcity of parking space and ever-mounting traffic chaos in downtown Toronto, Tasson predicts that it is only a matter of time before bicycles become an integral part of the handling of interoffice mail. "Right now, we're playing a waiting game," she says. But, with the realizations that the price of fuel will continue to go up, Tasson is prepared to bid her time. ☐



Metropolis: Braving the elements

cooking beans "in the groups kitchen at a Mexican restaurant." George Mastroianni, 32, another Sunwheel rider, shares Gardner's enthusiasm for the grueling work. "The cold isn't too bad, because messengers are in and out of buildings all day," says the veteran of two winters. But, he adds, "when the streets get messy, watch out for sliding cars."

Toronto's 10 full-time delivery people—only two are women—make a living dodging traffic for Sunwheel, a small bicycle messenger service. Owners include Tasson, 40, and Barbara

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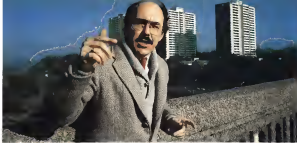
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Presents



Dale Martin, Robert Elgie (below): high corporate stakes and mysterious Saudis and rent review loopholes

CANADA

The great real estate chase

By Linda McQuinn

With a deft stroke of the corporate pen, a little-known group of investors struck a deal that sent ripples through the Toronto real estate community and fear through some 25,000 apartment tenants. In a mysterious corporate maneuver this month, the ownership of almost 11,000 apartment and townhouse units was transferred from Cadillac Fairview Corp. to a series of numbered companies, said to be controlled by Saudi investors, for a reported \$500 million. On paper, at least, the deal delivered a quick \$250-million profit to the proprietors and threatened to raise apartment rents by as much as \$750 a month. In many ways it was the perfect illustration of the loophole that has allowed landlords to get around the six-per-cent guideline on rent increases imposed by Ontario's seven-year-old rent review system. Under that system, new owners have been allowed to pass the bulk of their refinancing costs along to tenants in the form of rent increases. But the sheer size of the Cadillac deal raised the tenants' movement to a groundswell protest, forcing the Ontario government to act. Consumer Minister Dr. Robert Elgie announced plans to impose a five-per-cent ceiling on rent hikes due to refinancing costs. (Owners will still be able to pass along any increased operating costs.)

By week's end, with Ontario still wondering exactly who owned the Cadillac units, another bombshell dropped: a further 772 Toronto apartments were reported to have changed hands in a series of complex corporate maneuvers. The maze of transactions that sparked the controversy remained shrouded in mystery, with most of the principal players shielding themselves from public view. It began quietly enough with Cadillac Fairview's announcement last August that it would sell 10,831 apartment units to Greyhound Credit Corp. for \$576 million. A week before the Cadillac-Greyhound deal was scheduled to go through, Greyhound apparently sold its interest in the deal to Kiderlin Investments Ltd.—a management company—for a reported \$112 million. Kiderlin, in turn, "flipped" the deal once more and sold its interests for an astonishing \$600 million to a series of numbered Ontario companies. The mortgage funding reportedly came from three companies, two of which were linked to

Greyhound. In his first statements on the controversial deal, Elgie said that a group of unnamed Saudis were the behind-the-scenes operators in the numbered companies. But an embarrassed Elgie later admitted that he really did not know whether or not there was any Arab involvement.

If little is known about the deal itself, only slightly more is known about the figures behind them, none of whom are well-known. Leonard Rosenberg, believed to be the principal shareholder of Greyhound, is an ambitious Bay Street mortgage broker. William Elger, the principal shareholder in Kiderlin, is a small-town boy who has long been involved in major real estate deals. The entrepreneur of the new review system. While landlords continue to insist they should have the right to charge whatever rents they want, the increasingly militant tenants' movement is demanding some kind of protection in a market where extremely low-vacancy rates could drive rents up to an extraordinary apartment. "People will not tolerate their lives being handed this way," says Dale Martin, president of the Federation of Metro Toronto Tenants' Associations. As last week's events show, the province seems to think he may be right.



Director of Greyhound Mortgage.

What kinds of rent increases were allowed by the sale of the units in the massive Cadillac deal remains unclear. In fact, it seemed less and less likely that the amounts of money involved were even so large as initially reported. If a group of Saudi investors really did pay \$500 million for the 69 apartment buildings, they seem to have paid about double the market rates. "Not even the dumbest Saudi in the desert would pay that," said Ira Gluskin, a prominent Toronto real estate analyst. Gluskin went on to say that so one seems to be rushing to snatch up the remaining 2,500 apartments that Cadillac still has for sale at roughly half the price per unit.

John Sewell, former Toronto mayor and now a city alderman, also said last week on whether there were in fact any Saudi investors at all. Sewell argues that the Saudis may be a smoke-screen and he says that he suspects Greyhound itself may be behind the numbered companies. As for Sewell? "Could it be that the price was paid up solely to make a case for higher rents?"

If that caused the provincial government to wince, it also exposed the ineffectiveness of Ontario's Foreign Investment Review Agency. Federal Trade Minister Ed Leamy admitted that FIRA might not have the power to review the controversial foreign purchase. Just how effective Elgie's proposed legislation will be remains to be seen as well. It is not known whether or not the Provincial Tenancy Commission, the agency administering the system, will resist tenants from massive rent hikes if the new owner leases the property back to another company—as Kiderlin is reported to be doing. The Cadillac properties look like the Saudis. In such circumstances the tenant company could presumably seek rent increases from tenants not on the basis of financing costs but on the basis of its lease-back costs, which might be considered to be part of its operating expenses. "That would be a perfectly legitimate business transaction," says Ross Elzer, a Toronto commercial and corporate real estate lawyer.

The Cadillac deal has sharply refocused attention on the new review system. While landlords continue to insist they should have the right to charge whatever rents they want, the increasingly militant tenants' movement is demanding some kind of protection in a market where extremely low-vacancy rates could drive rents up to an extraordinary apartment. "People will not tolerate their lives being handed this way," says Dale Martin, president of the Federation of Metro Toronto Tenants' Associations. As last week's events show, the province seems to think he may be right.

NATIONAL

Death in the Oil Patch

For 14 days it was a towering inferno, a fiery place that rose 20 m over the Alberta tundra, illuminating the Prairie sky. Last week, however, when 36-year-old Byron Lee—a member of a Texas well-capping crew—showed up for work at Amoco's once-gas well near Lodgepole, 110 km southwest of Edmonton, the fire had been extinguished. But the trouble was far from solved. Between two and 10 million cubic feet of gas were still oozing from the well, which had blown on Oct. 17, leaving the ripe smell of rotten eggs lingering in the central Alberta air. For weeks at Amoco Canada Petroleum Co. Ltd., the capping procedures at the troublesome well were go-

which sent 15 others to hospital)—Albertans were furious over the apparently faulty capping of the well. One University of Alberta law professor filed suit against Amoco for negligence. And environmentalists were upset by the noxious gas which has blackened shorebirds in far away Saskatchewan and allegedly caused physical ailments, such as asthma. Although government officials deny that the gas is a health hazard, some citizens remain unconvinced. Said Barry Vanzolke, a government road builder working 15 km from the well, "It makes you want to puke."

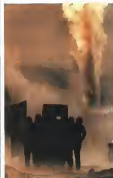
Lee's death was the latest event in the month-long drama, which began when the 1,000-m well blew out while a rig crew was pulling up a drill pipe containing new samples. The next day, Amoco engaged Joseph (Joe) Roden of the Wild Well Control Inc. of Spring, Tex., to stop the gas, which could be snuffed as far away as Calgary.

The environmental forces entered when the liquid phase exploded into flames, destroying the 44-metre structure and strutting the site with charred metal. The blast converted the hydrogen gas inside into sulphur dioxide but delayed the capping while the debris was removed. Then, two weeks later, the government loaned aircraft from flying over the site while a 40-tonne charge was ignited, killing the flame by depriving it of oxygen.

Less easily doused were the concerns of Jeremy Williams, a law professor who filed a \$360,000 claim for general damages, and \$2.5 million in punitive damages against the oil company. Williams claims that he is the first son of his kind in Canada. Williams also questioned the choice of Roden over the legendary well capper Red Adair. His charges said Amoco tried to clean up the mess cheaply, a claim both denied by Donald Smith, Amoco public relations manager. "The decision had nothing to do with cost," said Smith.

By week's end, however, the team had succeeded in sealing the well down to the wellhead and was ready to try shutting it in. At that accomplishment, momentarily boosted morale, but for Amoco the real task ahead is capping the public outrage.

—JEANNE HAYDON
in Rivière Qui Parle



Georgeon well, Calgary, Alta.: where was disaster?

ing according to schedule. For Lee and his four Texas assistants, however, it was a different situation. Wearing masks to protect their lungs from the deadly gas, the men had lowered a blowout preventer to within centimeters of the wellhead. Suddenly, they were obscured by a dense blanket of fog. Then, seconds later, Lee stumbled out of the cloud without his mask. He collapsed and died.

As Amoco officials tried to place together the puzzle of the fatal incident—



Liberal party president Campagnolo's fine line between book room and grassroots

NATIONAL

Iona's cautious road show

When she captured the party presidency at the Liberal convention in Ottawa this month, Iona Campagnolo billed herself as a gutsy outsider pitted against the party establishment. She vowed to "review, raise and reform" the governing class. This week, Madame President's road shows start when she begins circumscribing the country in an attempt to raise the spirits and fill the coffers of a party \$300,000 in debt. But that job may be the least of her worries. Her other challenge will be to walk the fine line between the Liberals' powerful inner circle, headed by Senator Kerri Dwyer, and the grassroots delegates who elected her in the interim of change. The unstable combination of an ambitious Campagnolo, a crafty Dwyer and an impatient grassroots may well form an explosive mix which could blow up anytime.

Campagnolo has a measure of freedom to challenge Dwyer's authority, because the convention delegates have already slightly eroded his power base. In a recent session, they passed a bold resolution from the Liberal party organization that condemned "polls, propaganda and patronage orchestrated by a small elite." Meanwhile, in the back room, the senator was thwarted in most of his attempts to punish his chal-

lengers. Among other things, Dwyer and his operatives talked an Ontario delegate into raising against former youth commission president Tim Hamilton for the post of chairman of the party's standing committee on organization. But Hamilton and other angered Liberals warned Dwyer loyalists that they would not hesitate to publicly denounce the senator and his tactics. Confronted by that greened snail, Dwyer was forced to ask his candidate to withdraw.

The combination of an ambitious Campagnolo, a crafty Dwyer and an impatient grassroots may be explosive

draw. And Hamilton—an ardent supporter of the upstart youth resolution—was the post by acclamation. But Dwyer, who refers to Campagnolo as "an old pal," still seems to be in control of the party machinery. Although he admits he has enemies in the party, the senator still has the ear of the prime minister, and his circle has a large say in the distribution of patronage handouts. When the senator turns an op-

ponent, the results can be devastating. After former party president Norman MacLeod told Dwyer that he disagreed with manoeuvres used to force a 1985 legislative in Toronto's Spadina riding, Dwyer simply isolated him with the party and then allowed the challenge from Campagnolo. "They [Dwyer and his supporters] still control patronage, policy and the actual operation of the party itself," says one member of the Campagnolo camp. "She has to be careful." Meanwhile, Dwyer has recovered from the convention debacle. "I didn't feel very happy about being called a snail on the Liberal party," he confesses. "But I have been in the back rooms for 50 years—from time to time the rat's out, and, if you can't handle it, you should leave."

Confronted by the party's entrenched power, Campagnolo has to act prudently. Although she has promised to set up a party reform committee, it will not report until after the next election. The group will be chosen from the party grassroots: rank-and-file questionnaires will be tabulated by each riding association, which will then choose a delegate to take these views to a national meeting. Campagnolo estimates that by next fall she'll have 200 and territory will have selected a delegate for the 14-member committee. Then it will begin work. "I can't see implementing a vast number of reform undertakings while raising money and trying to do what is necessary to win the next election," Campagnolo argues. "But I'm open to reconsideration about the committee deadline."

If Campagnolo succeeds in constructing her reform-minded colleagues on the party's national executive to accept a postelection deadline, she and Dwyer may manage an uneasy truce. Dwyer would naturally welcome such a delay. Moreover, the solid party output from the convention—which may force the government to pay more attention to demands for such changes as tax reforms—has also boosted the prestige and clout of the grassroots forces.

Meanwhile, Campagnolo has directed her energies to fundraising. Most riding associations have healthy bank balances, and Campagnolo will be asking MPs to help stream money upward to aid the strapped federal party. She has also committed herself to a cross-Canada round of fund-raising speeches and pep talks with dissatisfied party workers. "I want to democratize this party," insists Campagnolo. "My job is not to be the power broker but the messenger." Her only danger is that the senator may adopt the ancient custom of denigrating the messenger if he does not like the message from the rank and file.

—MARY BASTIAN in Ottawa.

NATIONAL

Soldiers need not apply

When Prime Minister Trudeau whimsically asked where to "sign up" for an infantry ride on a Leopard tank during his recent visit to Canadian Forces Base Labrador West Germany, his words had a mocking echo for thousands of young Canadians. In their case, there is no signing needed—just a hard choice between signing on for the ride or signing up for the armed services. At every street gate lesser and nearer to these hard-core times, a record number of Canadians are now knocking on recruiters' doors across the country. Suddenly, after years of scoffing at such old-fashioned recruiting, "There's no life like it," there is a waiting list for boot camp. The real beneficiary of the upsurge in interest is the armed forces. Said Maj. Wyn Pastura, a Winnipeg recruiter: "Suddenly, it's an employer's market. We can be very selective and take only the best."

In the six-month period ending Sept. 30, recruiters were mandated with 80,381 inquiries, compared to 67,496 in the same period a year earlier. They also gave admission tests to 38,632, but had vacancies for only 3,380, compared to 6,336 in the same period in 1981. Armed forces strength is limited to 83,000, and new recruits are given priority only as positions open up. As a result, some 1,500 who have passed admission tests now face waits from several weeks to more than a year before consideration for basic training. And, while the tide of would-be recruits swells, the attrition rate for regulars has plummeted from 33.5 per cent to eight per cent. Says Capt. Norbert Cyr at National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa: "With today's economic situation, people are staying put. A lot who go back to civilian life are now returning." The bottom line is still war.

Salaries are not high, but a recruit can look forward to \$368 a month for the first 10 weeks, followed by \$619 a month as a private (one qualified in the technical ranks, the soldier's pay can range from \$1,772 to \$2,287 a month plus fringe benefits). Says Pastura: "It is possible to become a sergeant in five years, and you're then looking at almost \$25,000 a year."

Maj. Jack Flinnegan, a 22-year-old senior officer who runs the Vancouver recruiting office, says the boom in armed forces interest began when the B.C. forestry industry nose-dived. Typical of the hopefuls knocking into his office — the recruiters prefer 17- to 25-year-olds — is 20-year-old Gordon Henry, who worked at a Florida tennis club

until last summer. The 11 Grade 12 students decided to avoid losing better skills—possibly flying—in the forests. After learning of the lengthy waiting list, however, Henry's interest waned and he decided against applying. "I thought they were waiting for me," he says, "but it turns out I would have to wait for them."

In Edmonton, where recent inquiries are up 40 per cent since the oil industry slump, Capt. Mark Thomson says that a year ago an infantryman might have found a posting in six weeks. Now, he may have to wait as long as a year—and more than 40 people already are in the queue. Moreover, many recruits have been forced to take second or third choices in the various trades.

Accordingly, William Madden, an Edmonton recruiter, has lowered his sights. At age 21, he has a five-year-old son and another child on the way. He originally moved to Alberta from Ontario to start farming but ended up driving trucks instead. When the army accepted him last month, he wanted to become an accountant but he took a job in communications research, working with radio and cables.

In the Atlantic region, where applica-

tions increased by 20 per cent in 1980 and 1981, interest is beginning to slip as potential recruits curb their long waiting lists. "I suspect the word is getting out on the street that we're taking in limited numbers," says Cdr. James Smith of the Halifax Atlantic zone recruiting office. Interest may also soon peak in other regions, but recruiters are more worried by the old demographic statistics. "This is the peak year for 17- to 25-year-olds, and that group will begin to dwindle from 1985 on," says Pastura. "My real concern is that a few years from now we will be desperately looking for people in this age group, even though we're turning many away right now."

However, as Friday morning, an armed forces Boeing 747 will leave Vancouver Island, as it does every Friday, shuttling to Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg and points east to pick up enthusiastic new recruits. The flight will drop off the neophytes at Cornwall, N.S., while (overseas) will start their short-haired military initiation at St. Jean, Que. The fortunate few may not fully agree that there's no life like it but at least they are happy—and paid—to sign up.

—PETER CALVERT in Ottawa, Winnipeg, and Michael Chapman in Halifax, Carol O'Carroll in Ottawa, Malcolm Gray in Vancouver and Janice Hutton in Edmonton.

Canada's Royal 22nd Regiment leaving the mean civvy streets for better pay



The folly of keeping a list

It came fluttering down from the shadows of history like an embarrassing photograph slipping out of a family album. And when Multiculturalism Minister James Fleming learned last week that his 11-year-old department was responsible for a confidential 22-year-old list describing 130 ethnic groups, he immediately ordered the document destroyed. Although most of the 22 copies of the secret list are now in shreds, the complete remains do more than document a past.

Although most of the sketches in the 167-page black notebook are fairly innocuous, other sections are clearly inflammatory. The list, compiled by the Trudeau's government in 1960 and revised under then Liberal Secretary of State Hugh Parker in 1975, describes one Montreal group, the Hungarian Brotherhood Community in Canada, as a "neo-nazi, racist and extremely anti-Semitic organization." It labels the Toronto-based Pan. African Liberation Movement, founded in 1968 by Greek Pyria Mianor (then York University professor) Andrew Papademos, as "an extreme left worldwide political movement."



Multiculturalism's Fleming embarrassed

The list, which was distributed to the RCMP and other government offices, was dragged out of obscurity by Stoenovskii. Conservative commentators critic Pierre Bessy, who said portions were

linked to Islam aggressively. "This is the sort of dossier people come to Canada to avoid," said Bessy. He has also demanded a full account of how the handbook was used in deciding who should be refused entry into the country, which organizations were denied government support and if individual careers were damaged.

When he learned of the secret list, Fleming first protested innocence. He summed up in the Commons that the handbook had been out of circulation since 1975, that it contained no disparaging judgments on individuals, and that the RCMP had never used such a list.

Later, the picture grew more reassuring. It was learned that several individuals were mentioned by name and that one group, the General Association of Serbian-Canadians in Canada, was identified as being affiliated with the New Democratic Party. Solicitor General Robert Kaplan admitted that the RCMP had, in fact, used the handbook as a reference in raids during its security and immigration checks. He could not say how often the police had used it because it was on "an open shelf" at the security unit. In the end, the episode raised many unsettling questions about whether similar lists might be found in Ottawa's computerized archives, if only someone knew where to look.

—CAROL GUNZ in Ottawa.



Francis Simard, publisher and editor.

QUEBEC

Living off the blood of October

At the press conference for the launching of the book, publisher Alvin Simard declared that the Montreal headquarters of the ultranationalist St. Jean Baptiste Society "has never seen so many reporters turn out for such an event." No wonder. Without any hint of apology, the occasion last week recalled the violence of Francis Simard's selective memoirs of the kidnapping and murder of former Quebec labor minister Pierre Laporte. Simard, who was one of Laporte's four terrorists, showed up with supporters—including his wife carrying their middle-old boy—and walked through from under a portrait of St. Jean, the patron saint of Quebec. What started as a literary event, however, soon flared up in the political arena when Conservative voters loudly complained that critics, such as Simard and convicted S.C. child murderer Clifford Olson, should not be allowed to make money from their crimes. With promises from the government that legal experts would study the question, there was nothing that could stop Simard's ghoulish public display.

Answering reporters' questions about the 220-page paperback, entitled *Passer en Jean* (see October 18th), to Be Done With October), Simard seemed more interested in proclaiming his occasional sympathy to Quebec's independence than in giving details of the murder. When pressed for a description of the actual circumstances of Laporte's death, Simard repeatedly replied: "Francis Simard, Jacques Ross, Paul Bessy and Bernard Lacombe kidnapped

Pierre Laporte. Francis Simard, Jacques Ross, Paul Bessy and Bernard Lacombe killed Pierre Laporte." Still, according to the book, Laporte died "psychologically and emotionally," killed by his political colleagues, long before he was strangled by his kidnappers. Simard adds that Laporte's death, on Oct. 17, 1970, was quick, painless and humane, but seven days of agonizingly painful by far than those experienced by the average Canadian criminal.

Simard says that when Laporte's associates placed his dead body in a car trunk and abandoned it on the grounds

of Canadian Forces Base St. Hubert, near Montreal, they took pains to "erase him completely from the collective memory." Simard claims that any agonies Laporte endured during his last week also were shared by his tormentors. "Pierre Laporte and I suffered from the exact same fear," he said. "Neither of us wanted to think about the possibility of his death." Nonetheless, it was Laporte who died and Simard who lived to write the latest apology for the *Front de libération* in Quebec.

In Simard's world the guilty parties are the governments that refused to re-

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grillade with the *Flig*. Although Laporte had been kidnapped from his home at gunpoint, there was no car, bloodstain and wadded for almost a week while waiting to his capture debate his future. Bernard claims that during most of his last hours the labor activist was in a good mood, optimistic that he would soon be free. "We didn't expect anything less we showed him no violence, no aggressiveness," and Bernard "We didn't interrogate him." But, now the War Measures Act was declared, he added, "Laporte broke down. He didn't talk anymore. He didn't meet anyone. It was as if his life had been taken away from him." Bernard claimed that it was that depression, caused by the so-called betrayal by his former government colleagues, that led Laporte to the "illegal" rush at the window the day before his murder. "He cracked," Bernard writes. "It was as if he had no more hope. He was destroyed."

In his book, written in collaboration with the Rose brothers and Lortie, Bernard describes his life as an independentist nationalist who progressed from a party worker for the *Rassemblement pour l'indépendance nationale* to a killer. He and his friends regularly applied for loaned books and trust companies and ran up credit-card charges, none of which were ever repaid. Eventually, they began to rob banks but they were careful, Bernard writes, never to use real guns or to harm the employees.

Bernard hangs at satirically between his crowd, known as the South Shore gang, and other PQ activists, some of whom he decries as mere intellectuals. During the summer of 1979 police uncovered a plot to kidnap an American diplomat. By the fall the PQ had split with the South Shore gang declaring itself opposed to kidnapping as a tactic. Warned that police were planning their arrest, the Rose brothers, with their mother and sister and Bernard, left Quebec for the United States. There they heard about the kidnapping of James Cross and decided to attempt to rescue and implement an act of solidarity.

Less than two weeks later, Laporte had been abducted and strangled to death with the religious cause he was seized his neck. Bernard and his accomplices were hidden by friends for more than two months afterward before police finally caught up with them. Their sentences ranged from eight years to life imprisonment. Three are now out of jail. And, says Bernard, he will use the seven-per-cent royalty from his book to finance a campaign to opposing Quebec (then and those with a "social message." These messages, presumably, will be more inspiring than the dismal resolutions of *Pour en finir avec Godeau*. —ANNE DEBOST in Montreal

NATIONAL

Trouble for the Amway family

The clash in styles could not have been more evident. In an eastern fifth-floor conference room at Ottawa's Sheraton, Division Inspectors last week, spokesman Gilles Fournier announced to a small group of reporters that criminal charges had been laid against Amway Corp. of the United States, its Canadian subsidiary in London, Ont., and four top Amway executives. Amway was accused of using a system of phony invoices and other devices to defraud the government of more than \$26 million in customs duties over 19 years. Questions were limited, the answers clipped, and the press conference was over in 20 minutes.

The reaction of the Amway quartet was understandable. To them, the Canadian government was doing more than accusing them of misrepresentation of imported import duties, for which, if found guilty, each could be sentenced to up to 10 years in jail. Through them Canada was, in effect, attacking "the American way" of doing business. That way is based on the fervent creed for which Amway's very name stands, even though the global enterprise does its \$1.4 billion in sales per year in products as humble as soap, cosmetics and disinfectants, sold mainly by friend to friend. The Amway sales, in fact, were delivered from a Michigan base-

distributor whose sales can mean mounting bonuses for them. John and Trudy Horowitz of Fremont, Ont., say they have "thousands" of people distributing for them and that in six years they have built a prosperous new life, having recently bought themselves a Cadillac and an Audi, and paid for glass-fronted bedrooms in Metro and Haverhill.

Amway's two founding fathers now control an extensive empire of their own. It includes expensive cars, a fleet of aircraft, a handsome yacht, a Caribbean resort, the new Grand Rapids Hotel and Motel/Brookstone, the largest independent radio network in the United States. *Forbes* magazine has speculated that the individual worth of the founders and sole owners is about \$100 million each.

Based in the Dutch Reformed congregations of western Michigan, the



C. Dale DeVis

Shawyer, DeVis, Van Andel, Humbley (above) complex and antiquated

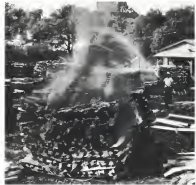
The next day reporters filed through the doors of Amway's Center for Free Enterprise in Ada, Mich., past the life-size bronze statues of Amway Chairman Jay Van Andel and President Richard DeVos, and into a hall of neon-lit TV lights and the clatter of microphones. There they heard the four accused—Van Andel, DeVos, vice-presidents C. Dale DeViser and William J. Humbley Jr.—deny the charges, robbery and at length. DeVos was accused of launching a "massive anti-American crusade" and "attacking" and then threatened to use their connections in Washington to save themselves. "This [the Ottawa action] very likely will bring the American government into the picture," said Van Andel

ment in 1968 by Van Andel and DeVos, claims since high school. But the secret ingredient of all their products has been the faith that they have been able to instill in one million independent Amway distributors recruited worldwide (300,000 in Canada).

The apprehension and loyalty of Amway's host of analysts is evident from the bronze statues at company headquarters, presented by admiring North American distributors with the inscription: "An expression of love and gratitude for the two individuals who changed our lives." At the time the licenses were installed in 1974, U.S. Federal Trade Commission figures revealed that distributors were moving an average of \$35 worth of goods monthly. Small distributors buy, and consume much of the merchandise themselves, and many drop out quickly. But those who display true Amway and expand their sales circle to friends and friends of friends and learn how to recruit new

founders say that each wealth complements their Christian principles. Van Andel has said that people say that of Calvin as having been a dear man who preached predestination, but he also "urged people to push their talents to the utmost to make their power felt throughout the world."

So far, Amway has made its power felt in a dozen countries, but it may be having second thoughts about its move to Canada in 1982. Until it built a factory and warehouse in London, in 1985, almost all Amway merchandise was imported, during the period in which the present problems seem to have arisen. Actually, Ottawa entered only suits to collect \$247.8 million in customs duties and fines two years ago, but it was all hushed talk between lawyers until *The Windsor Star* began digging into the new law July. Then, last week, the star broke the silence on its three years of digging, and now the four Amway executives are scheduled to appear in court in Ottawa on Nov. 26. —BRI. SCHILLER in Windsor



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SOOT



Photo by the courtesy of Jack Daniel's Distillery, which was not before him in Springfield, Tennessee. ©1991, J.D.B.



Bush (left) and Shultz (center) in Moscow

auxiliary bishop of Brooklyn, N.Y., Joseph Sullivan. "At what point in time do we exercise our moral judgment, if not now?" The pastoral letter leaves little doubt about the bishops' answers. It not only throws the church's vast moral and political weight behind the nuclear freeze movement but raises profound questions about the most important public policy issue of this generation.

For the Reagan administration the 160-page document—even with modest refinements that could be made before final approval—is about as well timed as a megamessage. Some 51 million Catholic Americans will be guided, if not bound, by its teaching, they constitute a potent political bloc, which Ronald Reagan courted successfully in 1980. The Republicans will need their again if they hope to remain in the White House after 1984.

Domestically, the bishops' debate comes at a most inopportune moment. The House of Representatives is about to take up the \$10-billion defense appropriations bill. That bill includes funding for programs now suspect in Catholic eyes—the 30s and Pershing II missiles, the B-1 bomber and the Trident nuclear submarine. A House subcommittee last week passed the bill with minimal deletions, saving only \$498 million from the Pershing II missile program. A theatre nuclear weapon scheduled to be deployed in Europe next year, the Pershing II landed its first two test-drops but succeeded last week in its third attempt. Most congressional observers predict that the funds will be restored, but other agencies—notably the 30s international ballistic missile—will face a rougher ride.

The president's decision on how to handle the war is expected to be announced this week as the Pentagon seeks to end what it calls "the window of vulnerability" for its land-based force. The basic argument is that Soviet technicians have dramatically improved the accuracy of Moscow's own rockets, leaving 1,000 U.S. Midwestern missiles vulnerable to a Soviet first strike. For two years the Reagan administration has been pursuing a strategy having made for the fix that would at least reduce the threat if necessary.

However, many strategic analysts regard the Soviet's window of opportunity as strictly theoretical. No ballistic missile has ever been fired over the North Pole, notes University of Minnesota Professor J. Edward Anderson who introduced legislation earlier this year. "Assessing in the Soviet's granitization field can only be guessed at. Temperature changes, humidity, chemical changes and vibration could all upset a missile's delicate systems."

Nevertheless, even skeptics of the window theory believe that the United States must find a solution to the vulnerability problem. The director of London's prestigious International Institute for Strategic Studies, Robert O'Neill, said in Washington last week that failure to deploy the MX would also damage the United States' standing with its European allies.

Hence, the debate engendered by the bishops may carry immense foreign policy implications. Elimination of MX funding or deep cuts in the defense budget would likely jeopardize the scheduled deployment of theatre nuclear weapons in Europe. And it would clearly weaken the administration's hand in arms control talks with Moscow.

The president's dilemma is less than esoteric. He cannot visit the bishops without inviting charges of inflexibility. At the same time, if Reagan refuses to brook public discussion of nuclear policy, he risks erosion of his consensus for increased defence spending.

Asked to comment on the bishops' draft document, National Security Adviser William Clark issued a seven-page letter insisting that deterrence was indeed a moral doctrine designed "to prevent war and preserve the values we cherish." The basis of deterrence is mutual assured destruction, a first strike by one side that would bring unacceptable retaliation by the other. Outgunned in Europe (the exact ratios are a matter of dispute), NATO has long reserved the right to respond to a Soviet conventional attack with a nuclear reply.

Forfeiting first use, many Reaganists contend, would soon leave Western Europe vulnerable to Moscow's conventional warfare advantages.

Writing recently in *Commentary*, defence consultant Edward Luttwak contended that the likely outcome of any prolonged freeze would be a large and very destructive nonnuclear European war and wondered, "By what law of morality is it deemed that the small risk of nuclear war is a greater evil than the virtual certainty of the large-scale death in great-power wars no longer deterred?"

The bishops seemed largely inclined to reject these arguments. "The administration's intervention will be taken very seriously," said Archbishop John Ruch of Minneapolis, Minn. "But I don't see any major transgression in our positions." In fact, once the final draft is approved, the most probable scenario is a broad alliance of Protestant and Catholic groups putting pressure on Congress to adopt a nuclear freeze.

What all of this might hold for Soviet-U.S. relations is only a guess. The administration appeared anxious last week to burst the small bubble of hopefulness that formed after Vice-President George Bush met with Yuri Andropov, the new Kremlin leader. Secretary of State George Shultz told a press conference that it would take more than one official signal to improve the general climate. Washington, said Shultz, would be looking for real movement by Moscow on human rights and arms control issues. The president himself was expected to underline these points in a prime-time television address (this week). The Soviet response to Shultz was swift and curt, essentially accusing the United States of bad faith. At week's end the prospect of any thaw in the emerging cold war seemed as remote as ever.

With Alan Walters in London.

BRASIL

Slow count for a landmark vote



Brizola, victim of red scare tactics

After 18 years in the wilderness, most of them in exile, Leonel Brizola seemed poised for a return to political power in the aftermath of Brazil's national elections. Presidential polls forecast he would be a shoo-in for the prestigious governorship of the state of Rio de Janeiro, a solid political base for a bid for the presidency in 1988. Not only that, but working-class supporters made his campaign slogan, *Brasil ou nada* (Brazil or your death), a household catchphrase. Still, at week's end the political future of Brizola, the flamboyant leftist brother-in-law of Brazil's last elected president, Julio (Jango) Goulart, was still in doubt. After as early last week had diminished, he appeared to come no more into a comfortable lead over the pro-government candidate. But the slowness of the count—and the earlier accusations he has fortunes—were clearly straining his nerves. Said Brizola at an early exit together with a cluster of journalists: "We are living in a climate of apprehension, suspicion of fraud and manipulation of the election results."

Brizola's change was the first hint of irregularity in the voting—the first foreboding for a suspenseful election in 18 years. But his two-party vote was unimpeachable. Brazil's size and its scattered population of 38 million voters made the counting an extraordinarily long affair. Last week, five days after the polls had closed, officials warned that it might be

Archbishop Bernardini: his church debates his immense foreign policy implications



WORLD

The bishops enter the nuclear debate

By Michael Posner

The sitting was the graceful return of Washington's Most Reverend, said, a key sanctuary from the turmoil of the modern world. But the subject that 300 Roman Catholic bishops convened last week to debate was anything but serene: the morality of nuclear war. Specifically, the bishops were asked to endorse the second and preeminent draft of a controversial, 260,000-word pastoral letter. By an overwhelming margin, they did. If the final version is approved in Chicago next May, it will become Catholic teaching that determines the policy that has guided the United States' nuclear planners for 30 years—is merely reversible unless accompanied by disarmament efforts. From their Sunday pulpit cathedrals, priests will also sell for an immediate national and veritable boom in the deployment of new strategic weapons systems. And they will insist that first use of nuclear weapons by the United States, against any target and whatever the provocation, is morally justified.

Depending on the viewpoint, this bishop's engagement of these issues is either very courageous or very naïve. Perhaps it is both. The Reagan administration, the cautious industry and millions of Americans of all denominations are dedicated to adding muscle to the nation's military arsenal, indeed, the president was elected on just such a platform. The bishops are brave to challenge it. It is foolish to believe that clergy alone can waver the arms race, the weapons, tactics and strategies needed to assure the balance of power, the risks of war and the value of deterrence.

Still, the argument has been joined and, for the bishops, the questions are ethical, not technological. Is it moral to fire a nuclear warhead in response, say, to a Soviet conventional attack in Europe? Is it moral to maintain such weapons while harrying the full effort to use them if provoked? And is it moral to build new generations of tactical and strategic systems, knowing that each new development is the starting gun for the next lap of the arms race? Asked the



President Fujimori charges of electoral fraud and manipulation of results

another week before all the ballots are counted in the hundreds of votes to elect governors, federal and state deputies and municipal representatives.

Still, preliminary results pointed to a strong finish by the pro-government Partido Demócrata Social (PDS). It was expected to win 12 state governorships, while the main opposition party, Partido de Movimiento Democrático Bravero (PMDB), might pick up seven. PDS' power is concentrated in the backward northwest, while PMDB found support in the industrialized north, producing a diverse victory for Andrés Bello Franco, who will become governor in São Paulo state.

Results in the two federal houses of congress were more difficult to predict. But observers again expect the government to win control, giving it a majority in the electoral college, which is scheduled to choose a successor to President José Sarney in 1995. However, a strong showing by PMDB, followed by a good performance as governor of Rio, Brazil's most politically industrial state, could bring renewed political pressure on the military to force it to change the rules and reintroduce direct voting for the office of president, making it easier for civilians to win the office.

The military's recognition of PMDB's potential made the campaign in Rio especially bitter. With PMDB threatening to run away with the election, the government resorted to Communist-style tactics. It released hundreds of tapes of a speech made by PMDB on the day of the 1989 military coup, urging "soldiers and sergeants to take over the

barracks and arrest the generals."

Still, the charges largely evaded PDS' case, they only drew attention to PMDB's opposition to the military dictatorship. For another, many leftists, including the Communist Party, considered him too conservative to merit their support.

The more democratic election was predictably confused. As voters struggled with the intricate voting ballots, long waiting lines kept voting stations open until well past midnight in some parts of the country. Fear people died in election-day violence, and fearing fraud thousands of party workers huddled over election officials on the count. These vigilantes was necessary in São Paulo de Janeiro voting stations. Officials discovered that disappearing ink had been used to mark the ballots.

Still, those were comparatively minor blemishes in a country that for so long had been washed by internal disorder. The country's second term was full of meetings about the election process. Fearing that it would be swept from power, the military-backed PDS had constructed a voting system that critics said made it difficult for opposition parties to mount an effective campaign. Nevertheless, São Paulo's new governor, the opposition PMDB's Mello, was cautiously optimistic after the vote.

"Brazil is known as a country of electoral and social," he declared. "But now it can be said that Brazil is a country that wants democracy." The relative smoothness of the electoral process seemed to give full support to his conviction. —GEORGE HANSEN
in Rio de Janeiro

CHINA

Thinning out the leftist old guard

Peking watchers were thrown into confusion last week in their attempts to decipher the meaning of a high-level shuffling in the Middle Kingdom. The senior Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and other officials seemed to signal an acute attack of schizophrenia in the Great Hall of the People, where foreign and domestic policy and the precise duration of imperial power are decreed by the Chinese Communist Party leaders.

Visiting Moscow for the funeral of President Leonid Brezhnev, Huang spent the early part of the week in the warm embrace of the Soviet leadership—meeting with Brezhnev's successor, Yuri Andropov, and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. Having welcomed Brezhnev as a "great statesman" during the funeral, Huang pronounced himself "optimistic" about the prospects of improved Sino-Soviet relations as his return to Peking. The Kremlin got-together, the highest-level exchange between the two Communist superpowers since their final split in 1960, cast confirmation in the Western World, particularly in the United States. Noting that Huang's interview with Andropov had lasted three times as long as that of Vice-President George Bush, the *New York Times* reported that Reagan administration officials were looking for Sino-Soviet rapprochement "would come."

But commentators turned to confusion less than 24 hours later when Peking announced that Huang, 75, was replaced by his erstwhile enemy—80-year-old Wu Xuequn, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Was China about to blow the moving target of comradeship with the Kremlin? Was his senior age and that China wanted to ally with the Westeners capable? Or was it the first tremor in a new and totally unforeseen seismic upheaval in the Chinese leadership?

The truth seemed somewhat more prosaic. Since the summer Chinese officials have said that Pao who is "mildly ill" by Chinese standards, was being groomed to replace Huang in an effort to lower the average age of the ruling gerontocracy. However, unlike numerous political figures in the socialist world who disappear and return at intervals, Huang really is a sick man. As one source reported to be suffering from tuberculosis, he now has a chronic heart condition.

The likelihood that Huang's depa-

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Huog (left) meeting Deng Xiaoping: the retired leader may be a scapegoat if talks fail

ture had more to do with domestic politics than foreign affairs is strengthened by the simultaneous departure of Defense Minister Gong Riis, 73. Both men were wanted to take a back seat after last September's 13th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. Their retirement, along with that of other elderly

Chinese leaders, was part of a trade-off in which Deng Xiaoping, the pragmatist who has run China's affairs since 1977, hoped to dispose of his remaining opponents on the left. But, as what was widely interpreted as a defeat for Deng, the old guard stayed in place. Now, some observers argue, loyalists

Huog and Gong have left as a delicate hint that their remaining leftist colleagues should follow.

The appointment of Gen. Zhang Ailing, 76, as Gong's successor appears to fit that reading. A military expert, he is thought to be popular among the generals of the People's Liberation Army. He is therefore in a position to soothe those guardians of Marxist orthodoxy whose beliefs—and job descriptions—have been threatened by Deng's sweeping attempts to modernize China.

The theory runs counter to suggestions that the thinking moved from events in Moscow. However, even if the changes are pegged to events in Moscow, the Chinese have accomplished a clever maneuver on the international front. They send a foreign minister to Moscow to say the most things the Soviets have heard from a Chinese statesman in years, and then they remove him from office—a course that serves to normalize relations with the Soviet Union while fully hedging Peking's bets. If the dialogue with Moscow sours, the ousted Zhang Hua can be cited as a scapegoat. Nervous Western diplomats, meanwhile, are free to speculate that China has revisionist thoughts about the line. In the American-Soviet-Chinese poker game, it seems that China is still holding the wildest cards.

—DANIEL BORDEN in New York

THE UNITED NATIONS

Chastening the free spenders

United Nations delegates, former U.S. ambassador Adlai Stevenson once remarked, live on a diet of "protocol, CAPITAL and alcohol." But that laugher atmosphere evaporated last week when representatives from the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain culled an overly chaste Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar to complain about the world body's steadily rising budget—and their share of the burden. The rare unanimity among superpowers was spurred by Washington's growing disenchchantment about the UN and a growing sense in big capitals that many small nations in the General Assembly readily vote to fund conferences, reports and new programs, secure in the knowledge that they will not have to bear much of the cost.

Spenders by the UN, whose costs are pegged to a member nation's size, has risen by nearly 90 per cent since 1977. Between them, Moscow and Washington pick up more than one-third of the UN budget, which is expected to rise from \$100 million this year to \$160 mil-



U.S. ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick

lion next year. Angered by runaway costs is a body that frequently ratchets against U.S. policies and allies. American delegates lately have attempted to reach amendments to resolutions approving them, typically, "only to the ex-

tent that they can be financed without exceeding the level of resources approved in the budget."

The stakes, however, are larger than the money pot. At a variety of recent UN conclaves—notably those of the International Atomic Energy Agency (1982) and the International Telecommunications Union—the United States has had to fight a rearguard action by Arab delegates to exclude Israel. "The illegal suspension of members is a dangerous first step toward the unraveling of the whole United Nations system," warned U.S. Deputy Secretary of Energy Kenneth Davis at the 1983's September conference in Vienna. When conference members refused to recognize Israel's credentials, U.S. delegates walked out. Washington has since suspended more than \$15 million in dues to the global satellite monitoring agency, pending a change of heart.

The United Nations has never been popular with the American right. The extremist John Birch Society, for example, once referred to its sinister East River headquarters as "the graveyards of Western civilization." Currently, with a conservative, narrowly anti-state administration in Washington, American support for the UN has waned to a new low. Under the Conservatives, Canada shed the sentiments, but the Trudeau government now has a more

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benign view. The UN is still divided in the popular press as an ineffectual, bureaucratic debating chamber, and the General Assembly's frequent diarrhoea against Israel have made it a little more so among many North American Jews. New York Times political columnist Tom Brune, for instance, has been praising the world body since New York is Moscow or Riyadh. "Nite politicians from impoverished and repressive countries enjoy their immense liberty in New York City," Brune scoffed. "Let them send their children to South schools next summer or spend a parking summer in Moscow next winter." Americans also resent the fact that their contribution, \$229 million, dwarfs the Soviet levy of \$114 million (Canada's contribution is currently \$59 million).

More deeply, American anger directed at the UN reflects the Reagan administration's wariness about Third World nations, which dominate the body today. Washington consistently has dangled proposals for a "New World Economic Order" that originated in North-South talks in the 1970s and which Pierre Trudeau has promoted enthusiastically. Sure for a vast surge in arms shipments, U.S. foreign aid has dropped sharply. Unlike Canada, the United States generally now leans strongly toward direct aid, clearly labelled "Made in America." American initiatives at the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, which will likely be followed up at this week's meeting of the General Agreement on Trade and Trade in Geneva, chaired by Canada's Allan Rock, show a clear preference for tackling global problems primarily through private investment.

The most striking example of Washington's tough new attitude was its rejection last year of the Law of the Sea Treaty, drafted mainly by Canada and negotiated under UN auspices by more than 150 nations over eight years. The Reagan administration's chief objection was that the pact would lead to sharing mineral resources from the deep-sea bed between private mining companies—most of them American—and a new UN-sponsored corporation, which would receive a portion of deep-sea riches on behalf of poor or landlocked states.

For all the tension along the East River, the United States is hardly likely to pull out of the UN—if only because its seat on the Security Council enables Washington to maintain its vetoing position. But patience is wearing thin. Last week's trip to the warping increases the pressure on Poles de Gaulle to keep a tight rein on the parliament of second thoughts.

—LEONARD MICHAEL, in New York

POLAND

Walesa at a crossroads

The face was pale and puffy; the paunch, after 308 days of solitary confinement, hung in belching, popping proportions. But the grin underneath the fuscous moustache was as perky as ever. Filling at a succession of cigarettes at his cramped Piłsudski Street apartment in Gliwice, Lech Walesa, "the former chairman of the former trade union Solidarity," as he was described by government spokesman Jerzy Urban, once more faced the press last week. He pledged himself to continue the search for a deal with Poland's



Walesa and wife, Krystyna, doubt about the future

military government that did not bring the spirit of Solidarity's formation. He also promised to do everything in his power to secure the release of colleagues still in detention. Said Walesa: "I'm with everyone who has been interned or harassed in any way."

But the characteristically upbeat tone of the occasion failed to baffle doubts about the terms of his release and his future freedom to pursue those goals. In fact, the release came at a time when the opposition to martial law had suffered its greatest setback with the failure of a strike call on Nov. 30, when fewer than 20,000 workers and students walked off the job. As Solidarity's underground weekly admitted last week, that failure was "a serious blow to the authority of the underground leadership. Whether Walesa's release

will revitalise the cause is uncertain, but the authorities do not seem to think so. There were indications that Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski planned further easing of martial law. West German government sources reported that Polish Foreign Minister Józef Cyrankiewicz had the intention was to lift it by the new year. But there was no indication of an amnesty for the 700 people still detained, a figure quoted by Polish Deputy Labor Minister Krzysztof Gierlik of the International Labor Organisation in Geneva last week. Nor was there any hint about the fate of the 67 people Jaruzelski said were on trial or awaiting trial for martial law offences.

Walesa's personal dilemma was evident at his press conference. While firm about principles, he refused to commit himself to actions, apart from stating his readiness to meet Jaruzelski. There was a suggestion that Walesa might seek to work within the new trade union that the government has set up and that he might take part in a church-fostered council of national reconciliation. But he will probably do nothing quickly. He confessed that he needed time to recover mentally from months of isolation. He also needs to digest the intense an martial law restrictions that he received in Warsaw after his release. A US network also reported that the authorities photographed him in compromising sexual positions—pictures that could be used to blackmail him into silence.

Indeed, observers were still divided over the government's motives for freeing Walesa at all. One view was that Walesa hoped to drive a wedge between Walesa and jailed Solidarity counterparts. Another view was that authorities hoped Walesa would somehow infringe martial law regulations, thus giving the regime legitimate reason to put him away. But the most popular scenario was that Walesa's release was only part of an overall deal with the Poles in connection with Pope John Paul II's Polish visit next June. If this script, the end of martial law, the freeing of prisoners and an amnesty for martial law offenders would be traded off for an undertaking by the church to ease its support for Solidarity. Such a deal could represent not just a new start for Walesa but for the country itself.

—BON MATHURON, in Warsaw

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Sex and death in the desert



Penny and Richard Arnot. A wild orgy preceded the deaths of two guests

Three and a half years ago the partially nude body of British nurse Helen Smith was found on the front walk of a smart, new apartment house in the Saudi Arabian city of Jeddah, the foreigners' enclave in the desert kingdom. Nearby lay the body of her Dutch boyfriend, Johannes Otten, raped on the steps of a fence. Authorities concluded that death was accidental—and that the pair had fallen from a balcony while making love at a wild orgy. But last week an inquest into Helen's death opened in Britain and a different version of the deaths started to surface. Largely because of the dogged efforts of Helen's father, ex-politician Ron Smith, the inquest addressed allegations of rape, murder and subsequent diplomatic covering.

The story began in 1979 when Helen, 28, was serving at Jeddah's British Hospital, where she met fellow Briton Penny Arnot, wife of surgeon and socialist Richard Arnot. Helen and the Arnolds became fast friends, and she frequently visited their apartment. On the night of May 10 the Arnolds threw a group-party party for a young New Zealand couple, a dinner who brought along four co-workers—one Frenchman and three Germans. According to official British and Saudi statements, there were no other guests. But British newspaper reports in 1981 said there were other guests: five other nurses, Saudi

and British diplomats and even the son of the former CIA chief in Saudi Arabia, who reportedly was also a CIA operative. After their investigation Saudi police charged the Arnolds with serving alcohol—a serious offence in the dry desert of Islamic Saudi Arabia—but termed the two deaths accidental. Ron Smith refused to believe the explanation, however, and launched his own investigation. When the British Embassy in Jeddah refused to co-operate, Smith shipped Helen's body home and arranged for three separate post-mortems at his own expense. Even without vital organs, which Saudi pathologists had inexplicably returned, the independent examinations revealed that Helen had not died from a fall. In fact, bruises on her body pointed to her being in the cause of death.

Armed with this information, Smith tried repeatedly to get British authorities to hold an inquest. But his efforts were continually blocked in early 1981, when coroner Philip Gill in Leeds, near the Smiths' home town of Bradford, refused an inquest. Helen had died when, he said, choosing to ignore the fact that

British law does not present an expert in such circumstances.

By August, 1981, Smith's quest had gathered to a halt. But, as a single, brilliant stroke, he refused to pay his taxes and went to court. There, he openly accused Arnolds of murdering his daughter, and the newspapers took up the case. Various sources corroborated stories of foul play. The mauling British national insurance *Private Eye* reported that Helen had been raped and murdered by both Otten and Helen had been killed after a terrible fight. And, recently, the Court of Appeal overturned coroner Gill's ruling.

When the inquest opened last week, two out of three doctors whose testimonies were heard endorsed Smith's belief that Helen had died violently, but they disagreed about whether she had actually fallen from the sixth-floor balcony. Leeds pathologist Michael Green said that the condition of Helen's body was that of "the typical victim of rape." He added, "My findings are consistent with her being beaten, and I suspect that she could have been pushed (off the balcony)."

Prof. Jorgen Dalsgaard, a Danish pathologist hired by Smith, agreed about the injuries Helen could have survived only a few minutes before she lost her brain, he said. But the balcony was more than 20 ft from the ground, and "no human being could fall that distance and sustain such light injuries."

The dancing version was that of Mohammed Khatib, who conducted the original autopsy in Jeddah. His previously secret findings, read in court, were that there was nothing to suggest criminal violence. The hearing will go on to consider secret Saudi and British documents about the case. When it is all over, the reluctant coroner will face a difficult choice. If Gill concludes that murder was a likelihood, then the police will have to open it. And that could reopen diplomatic wounds still healing after the 1980 controversy over the British TV film *Death of a Princess*, which depicted the cruelty of Islamic law. But, if there is a diplomatic price for justice, there is at least one Briton—Ron Smith—who is willing to see it paid.

—ERIC L. LOMAX
in London

Ron Smith dogged a force



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A new blueprint for culture



By Mark Carmichael

Few official documents have been studied so judiciously, as attested to much controversy, in recent Ottawa history. The so-called "Applebert" report on Canadian cultural policy achieved initial notoriety last month when its startling suggestion that the CBC should divest itself of all television production except news was released prematurely. Then, last week, the full report was unveiled and it outlined a dramatic new blueprint for cultural development, affecting the entire range of the arts, from publishing in British Columbia to painting in St. John's. Such executive Chairman Louis Applebert: "The most productive role government can play in culture and the arts is that of an enabler or facilitator." If existing institutions such as the CBC have experienced a "hardening of the creative arteries," they must change. "Contemporary Canadian creativity must have the highest priority," declares Applebert.

Called Applebert after its co-author, composer Applebaum and author Jacques Hébert, the report of the 18-member Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee was 28 months—and more than \$1 million—in the making. Its mandate was "to investigate not culture itself but, rather, federal cultural policy." To that end, it provides a detailed analysis of policies in seven areas—heritage, contemporary visual and applied arts, performing arts, publishing, sound recording, film and broadcasting. It also probes the general

issues of funding, government and culture, and international cultural relations. And, contrary to popular assumption, Applebert did not merely recommend disinvestment of government institutions. It also has innovative suggestions for new bodies, among them a Canadian Heritage Council and a Contemporary Arts Centre, to be established to meet modern challenges (page 36).

After turning in its report to Communications Minister Francis Fox, the committee promptly called for "informed public debate" to ensure the adoption of sound policy. That debate will take place in an unexpected forum: Fox, saddled with a demanding department incapable of processing the report on its own, turned to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau for help. Trudeau decided to set up a high-level cultural task force, directed by Senator Jack Austin, minister of state for social development, to evaluate the sweeping proposals.

But, if the official reaction to Applebert was less than decisive, the public response was immediate and direct. Government may pay little more than lip service to 9.5 per cent of the federal budget to culture, but Canadians spend more to attend cultural events than sports each year and they love to argue about the arts. Three thousand copies of the report were sold at \$9.95 each within days of publication and a second printing was ordered to augment the initial run of 13,008. Nearly all the sales were in Central Canada, typically, by last Friday a total of nearly 100 copies had

trickled through to Vancouver and the Maritimes. Moreover, despite the committee's efforts to solicit views from a representative cross-section of concerned Canadians, these living in areas outside the country's centre tended to look askance at the document. "I'm not sitting here with blood-knit ties waiting for the Applebert report to arrive," said Vancouver Art Gallery director Luke Rombo. In his view, it is simply one more attempt by Ottawa to impose a single, national cultural vision on the country. But that was not the intention behind Applebert; the committee encourages the arts on a regional basis. And, if the traditional Canadian communications gap cannot be closed, its work will have been in vain.

Besides, Applebert is the first major federal document on culture since the ground-breaking *Massop-Lévesque Commission* in 1982. That report, prepared by culture critics Vincent Massey and Georges-Henri Lévesque, tried to convince Canadians that culture was vital to their lives. It also laid the foundation for "arts-a-length" agencies, such as the Canada Council, which are government-funded but independent in their decisions on grants to artists. In the late 1970s, however, the arts-a-length principle was eroded by the Liberal government's use of culture for political purposes in campaigns such as the National Unity Program. The short-lived 1979-80 Conservative government then set up an advisory committee on culture which developed into the Applebert committee in 1986. At that time, Fox broadened its mandate to include

public hearings and gave it the power to make policy recommendations.

Scrupulously selected to represent a cross-section of Canadian culture, the committee membership ranged from University of Toronto economics professor Albert Bertone to artists, such as Newfoundland pianist Mary Pratt, and businessmen, including Toronto's Sam (The Rotted Man) Siderman. Order of Canada businessmen working from the lapels of his members at the press conference served as a reminder that the mythical "average citizen" was not represented. Still, the members were hardly "average" by any definition. Chaired by federal vice communications critic Mark Basse, "a fair consensus" in effect—the whole thing is too lofty. It really speaks to artists and not to consumers of art.

The committee did its proud best, however. It asked for input from all concerned citizens and it received more than 1,300. After three months of public hearings from Yellowknife to St. John's, a report outlining rising both briefs and hearings was published last January, paving the way for the final policy recommendations.

The full report out-

lines the committee's general philosophy and it places in context its most contentious single recommendations—that the CBC hand over almost all TV production to independent producers, eliminate commercials and drop its affiliated stations. Taken alone, that proposal cast serious doubts on the committee's credibility. Shredding of "cultural suicide" greeted the supposed sacrifice of Canada's most sacred cultural cow as the role of efficiency, obscuring the fact that, as one committee member, Trent University historian Thomas Akins, put it, "There are a few more legs under the table

Applebaum (left) and Hébert: encouraging the arts regionally



of culture besides broadcasting."

Applebert's vision to reverse these legs by throwing its full support in a federal system of arts-a-length (funding for all major cultural agencies. These include the CBC, the National Film Board (with the Canadian Film Development Corporation (CFDC)) and the National Arts Centre (NAC)), as well as the more independent advisory bodies such as the Canada Council and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC). Applebert stresses that political interference, either directly by federal ministers or indirectly by partisan appointments to an agency's board of directors, must be avoided.

Besides, the need to reaffirm the half-century arts-a-length principle was demonstrated in a recent fiasco in Toronto. Artists across the country were alerted when a local politician, Garry Christie, convinced Metro council to deny a \$80,000 grant to a prestigious experimental gallery, A Space. What Christie objected to was a work titled *Murder of Men* by Toronto artist Ken Tronick—three tanks of urine, cement and blood surrounded by white handkerchiefs. In denying the grant, the council overrode the decision of its own cultural affairs officer. But Christie was intended to set up a "watchdog" committee to ensure tighter political control of public funds to the arts, was defeated this month in municipal elections.

The committee's arts-a-length philosophy has a pristine political philosophy

When government confronts the arts

"The work with which we have been entrusted is concerned with nothing less than the spiritual foundations of our national life." That eloquent French comes from a past federal study of culture, the 1951 Massey-Lévesque commission. Last week's *Appelbaum-Holbert* report, on the other hand, announces bluntly, "This report is a collective effort," and the writing shows it. Appelbaum's prose never captures the dissonance that can persuade better than reason. The decision is noisy in when it achieves a workable clarity.

Applebiter neatly traces a fine line among the pitfalls of provincial jurisdiction, multiculturalism and sovereignty. The report, by squaring a vision of its own, allows itself to embrace everyone else's in an egalitarian spirit of "open diversity." But Quebecers may be misled at being treated as just another ethnic, cultural, regional, urban group. Only the Indians and Inuit are singled out for special attention in Canada's province-native peoples Bill, in a nation-coming way. Applebiter harks into a delusion of Canadian culture that, though good in intention, is naive, is credible and might even be workable.

Appelbott tackles government and culture head-on with a proposed cultural agencies act granting such bodies a "distinctive measure of autonomy." Board appointments would be based on experience in the relevant cultural endeavor, not on political favoritism. And, on the thorny question of a ministry of culture, Appelbott assigns the name to "for culture," implying responsibility, but not direction. As for financing, everyone—whether private, corporate or government—should give much more, preferably in the form of general rather than earmarked revenues.

Applebert makes 101 specific recommendations for the seven lively arts. Among the highlights:

<http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jmr>

- A new cultural agency, the Canadian Heritage Council, is overseeing activities outside the National Capital Region
- A heritage preservation act for the Northwest Territories
- A Canadian Conservation Institute to

report directly to the Canadian Heritage Council

■ National Museums of Canada to assume full responsibility for heritage institutions in the National Capital Region

Contemporary Visual and Applied Arts

■ A Contemporary Arts Centre with the same status as the four national museums.

- * Federal government incentives to purchase contemporary art and depreciation allowances for the purchase of works by age Canadian artists

- Increase CRTC production of quality recordings by Canadian artists
- Provide loans for new equipment to Canadian-owned sound-recording studios

F-1000

- Substantially enlarge the role and budget of the Canadian Film Development Corporation
- Continue capital-cost-allowance tax break for film production investment
- Transform the National Film Board into a centre for advanced research and

throughout the day.

- Eliminate commercials on CBC television.
- Discontinue the CBC's agreements with affiliated TV stations.
- Stop all CBC TV production except news and religious programs from independent producers.
- Reductive the CBC to regional programming but phase out local programming.
- Public archives of Canada to preserve audio and visual materials.
- Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission to enforce strict conformity.

to all conditions of
broadcasting licenses
and new Broadcasting
Act to give clear au-

- Incentive grants for new Canadian works
- Assistance for artists with short professional careers to help them settle in allied professions
- National Arts Centre to drop its focus on production of theatre and opera, in favour of showcasing national and international ensembles

Spizella pinus

- Pay authors for library use of books based on royalty payments
- Raise per-word rate paid to literary translators
- More support for magazines, similar to current programs supporting book publishing

Saved Recorders

- Strengthen Canadian creative components in broadcast recordings
- Assist Canadian-owned companies to

- Any leased cable service must have designated Canadian services as the basic option

In contrast to Massey-Levesque, Agri-politics has a tangible output ready for deal with. The report makes definitive suggestions about actively promoting that culture and supports the creation of an organization that will act as a market and promote Canadian arts. At the same time, the external affairs department is urged to make better contacts with all levels of Canadian government and with governments abroad. Canadian artists outside the country should be presented with aid from the department's international trade division. The report also recommends the creation of a new Canadian International Cultural Relations Agency, reporting directly to the external affairs minister and to parliament. The study document but it leaves no ground uncovered.

COVER

André Fortin, a former head of both the Canada Council and the sector, strongly favors the approach. But he also feels that it may be unrealistic to isolate the arts from an overall government plan without allowing for consultation and comment on cultural decisions. "It's okay for the Canada Council to give cultural money to several separate, for example," says Fortin, "except when it's aimed at the destruction of the funding government. To say there are no political elements involved is untrue—there are limits."

Appelberg's approach to the social and economic aspects of the arts-length principle will be more controversial. He argues that the arts are a major change in attitude toward culture, arguing that "the artistic professions must be placed on the same footing as any other honorable and vital profession." He also notes that the complaints about tax dollars being spent on the arts, "the largest subsidy to the cultural life of Canada," Appelberg points out, "comes not from consumers but from the artists themselves, through their unpaid or underpaid labor." The report further argues that, if the public acknowledged the true worth of the arts, it would be more likely to want to accept artists' work as having value in itself—not necessarily as a contribution to the economy—and pay them accordingly. However, Appelberg does not say whether the arts' specific recommendations would cost

Hurling: Many recent manufacturers—especially those affecting Canadian heritage—reflect a consensus that has developed within a particular arts community. That consensus appears also to take precedence at times: The committee urged the Canada Council, for example, to be more careful in its selection of prize-winning visual artists. Grants that reflect a strong sense of neglect in regions outside Central Canada. Ken Pittman, executive director of the Newfoundland and Labrador Arts Council, says that the region is not judged impartially. "Newfoundland is suffering in the visual arts because landscape painting is not in vogue nationally," he complains. "It's a regional thing."

When it deals with artists who work with a minimum of technology, the committee reveals a solid group of the losers. In the case of the performing arts, it generally approves the existing infrastructure. It does warn, however, that many companies are in perilous financial straits and urgently need more funding to reduce deficits. Its only controversial recommendation for the performing arts is that the opera and theatre companies attached to Ottawa's

National Arts Centre be disbanded to make the NAC stage a showcase for companies from across Canada. On the other hand, some of the proposals for the so-called "cultural industries"—publishing, sound recording, film and broadcasting—were hotly contested. These areas present special problems



Foster cultural aid to separatists

because, as a result of mass-production technology, the atomic product forms the basis for an industry with commercial ramifications.

Already, the committee has encountered opposition to its proposals for writing, publishing and reading, and particularly the question of public lending rights—how authors should be rewarded for library use of their books ignoring the advice of writers' organizations.

ation and the Canada Council, which suggested payment according to actual library usage, Applebort recommended a lump-sum payment proportionate to an author's royalties. Author Marjorie Knapf, former, agreed with the principle of payment but not with the specific proposal. "What that means is that people such as Pierre, Brian and Peter O'Connor would be paid more than poets would," she said. The publishers themselves now get out not only from the Canada Council but from the DCC (department of communications) as well, with the treasury finding tied to sales. Applebort recommended complete co-ordination of the two systems. The council director Tessa Parsons says that publishing officials will be concerned about the new Toronto "I was not publishing—like theatre—as a national service, not an industry."

Facilitator. In the arena of film-making and broadcasting, however, Apple has recommended a more radical stance. The once-mighty 512 is no longer a major force in film, according to the ad, and it should restrict itself to "ad-vanced research and training." At the same time, the 68K relies too much on its in-house activity, and because it is a quasi-monopoly, competitive pressures should increase the force it is permitted to exert. Apple's new line of products is more efficiently and cheaply made than its predecessors, and these advantages are absent. That view, whatever its merits, is consistent with the "Facilitator, not producer" priorities that distinguish the world's overall approach to the arts.

The committee's analysis of the CIA's problems also reveals a pronounced anti-union bias. An earlier draft referred to "crippling union practices" at the CIA, but that phrase was later changed to "bitter labor relations." Last year's costly 16-week strike by the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians over the CIA's right to hire independent producers as contractors and to demand commercial advertising on the network's public radio station, *National Public Radio*, has not helped on the issue. "The unionized staff in greater need of help—be it some lives living on the edge of starvation. It's not the same with technicians and R'n directors at the FBI—huge unions protect them, they turn a salary they're well paid," he sneered.

At the same time, Applebert's approach to the C.N. had a decidedly political aspect—Hébert initially pushed for eliminating all production, including news, a position reflecting the long-standing belief of Quebec Liberals in Ottawa that the French arm of the network is driven by a separatist bias.

The CBA proposals were clearly the most difficult ones that the owner group formulated. Symons feels that initially

he may have had the most serious reservations of all the members about major changes. "At first, I was dragged kicking and screaming into the proposals," he says. "But, eventually, I came to accept them." In the end, only one committee member, Jay Cohenblatt, Manitoba's deputy minister of cultural affairs, disagreed strongly enough to write a minority dissenting opinion on broadcasting. The others agreed that CBC-TV production is stifling talent and that, as a result, it is strikingly detrimental to Canadian culture. If the government accepts the argument and decides to try to rectify the problem, Applebent believes it should be willing to pay the price of dismantling. Looked at simply from the perspective of creative talent, the argument is over Canadian vs. U.S. programming and their supposed effect on the cultural identity of the nation become red herrings. Says Jack Shellen, vice-president of programming for the Toronto communications conglomerate CTV Limited: "It's not logical to argue that a Canadian cultural identity is threatened by U.S. programs—people don't feel less Canadian if they watch U.S. television." For Applebent, the essential point is that the creation of a mass cultural product should be in the hands of Canadian talent, not matter how that talent wishes to express itself.

Applebent interprets the appointment of Austin's top-level committee as a sign that the report will receive serious consideration by cabinet. But Liberal MP Ron Irwin has criticized the appointment of a cabinet committee, claiming that the report should only be dealt with by Parliament to avoid partisan influence. "We have been talking about things addressed in the report for so long. It's about time to start implementing many of the suggestions," said Irwin, a former member of the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission.

Originally, the communications department planned to deal with the Applebent recommendations and formulate views based on them. Initially, the links were widely interpreted as deliberate attempts by Fax and his former deputy minister, Pierre Jussieu, now CTV president, to undermine Applebent and its CTR proposals. Now, it seems that they could just as easily have occurred long after, through inefficiency and lax security.

Ironically, Jussieu himself was a prime mover behind Applebent, not only as a deputy minister from the communications department but also as a cabinet minister from the communications portfolio. Jussieu has a reputation as a hard-working outcast: con-



Author Mowat (left), RFE's Donville cutting the cake off the largest fella

Opening to mixed reviews

The "Applebent" report will make its mark in history as much for the discussion it provokes about the place of culture in Canada as for its specific recommendations. The debate has just begun but it was launched with passion, as a sampling of reactions in the days immediately following the report's release reveals.

Felix Mowat, author, River Rouge, N.B.: "I think it's a good report. But the government will only act on any part of the report they consider to be expedient. Whatever is important in terms of Canadian culture will be ignored—as usual."

Ruth Alltop, administrator, Jacks Theatre, Regina: "The real disappointment was the manner in which the report was written. It is written in a bureaucratic style with no impact or focus."

Colin Jackson, executive producer, Prairie Theatre Exchange, Winnipeg: "I think the report should have looked more deeply at defining just what culture is and to whom it belongs. I do not like the idea of a sort of priesthood of artists who hand their work down to the masses."

Pierre Jussieu, CTR president: "I was appalled by this job three months ago and I did not take it as a real creative operation designed to sell off the building to get some outside programs."

Jeffrey Holmes, national director at the Canadian Centennial of the Arts: "There is no call to arms. There are no blueprints or true frames for change. But it is what we have and what we are going to have for the next 30 years. If we don't take advantage of it, we are not going to get another chance."

James de B. Donville, president, National Film Board, Montreal: "We have living, breathing artists working here. The Applebent report suggests that we abandon that full time and concentrate on experimental films. Do they really think that we can just sit around and say, 'Okay, let's make an experimental film.' It just doesn't work that way."

Harry Rosky, filmmaker, Toronto: "Marshall McLuhan used to talk of what he called the Canadian disease of cutting the heads off the largest calves. He would be amazed to read the Applebent report, which suggests, in my view, killing the entire parties."

Lynne McDonald, vice-pr. Ottawa: "Not one of the 381 recommendations sought to remedy the inescapable situation of women working in the arts."

Jack McClelland, publisher, Toronto: "I'm upset by the amount of quibbling going on about it. That's a typically Canadian reaction—naysaying."

Paul Fitch, president, the Bant Centre for Continuing Education: "I subscribe wholeheartedly to the report's attitude that more should be done for artists. They are not in a class with charity or doing something that is peripheral to society."

Stephane Varin, composer, Montreal: "Canadian artists can only flourish if we have a captive market. I think the report should have insisted that we be extremely protectionist."

Linda Griffiths, actor, Saskatoon: "The CTR has kept a lot of artists from starving. If the CTR is put out of producing, it will be the artists who suffer—they will be the ones out of work."

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It's up to you.

COVER



Museum of Man at A Space: a threat to the Sun's lengthy principle of housing

willing to delegate responsibility. But those very qualities have contributed to the demoralization of the department that was supposed to handle the report he had helped develop. Broadbent and cultural industry strategy papers had, in fact, been promised for years by Justice but were never delivered.

Justice. The inability of Pic's department to cope adequately with either Appleby or its own policy papers has placed the minister in a difficult situation. And the third part of Trudeau's three-stage cabinet shuffle is widely expected within the next couple of months, which may result in Pic being shifted to, in fact, a direct report of the department from the minister down could be the making. The exception in any such shuffling-out would be Robert Stanovich, formerly a highly respected deputy secretary in the Privy Council Office and official in the communications department, who became Pic's deputy minister last week. Stanovich immediately began reorganizing the department and preparing papers for the minister's appearances before Justice's committee and the Commons' standing committee on culture and communications, which will also examine the report.

Appleby and Herbert might appear before the committees, but

their jobs are now over. Appleby moved into an executive position at C-Channel, the new pay TV culture station. Herbert returns to his post as president of Canada World Trust. "What we want most of all is an outside," says Appleby. "If the government accepts that these principles are worth saving, it will make the right financial decisions." Immediate increases in cultural grants will not be forthcoming, however, as the nation's deficit for the next two fiscal years, along with other budgets in the social development area, will not be reduced until funding.

Beyond its federal policy mandate, the report clearly has been addressed to the Canadian people in typically honest and precise, Appleby concludes. "Decision-makers will master the politics" will be transformed into cultural landscape when they have read the shape of the future in the light of those who elect them. "A blueprint for cultural evolution is on the table, it is now up to the influential Austin committee to take up the challenge."

With Minister Pic in Vancouver, David Under in Calgary, Paul Kier in Burnaby, Peter Corbett-Gordon in Prince George, Michael W. King in Toronto, Anne Irvine in Montreal, Michael Chabon in Winnipeg and Randolph Jager in St. John's.

Realistic strategy



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All this in the name of Canadianization — increasing Canadian ownership of the oil and gas industry. But Canadian ownership was increasing steadily by voluntary means, as more and more Canadians bought shares in oil companies and as the number of independent Canadian companies increased also. There are about 500 of them.

Canadianization is really nationalization, an socialist term: "collective control of ownership of the vital means of production". Nationalism is a chief effect has been to put many of the independent Canadian companies out of business and to drive many others to the more hospitable climate of the United States.

What the National Energy Program did was to change the rules. Before, the companies could plan their exploration and drilling activities knowing in advance what the cost would be and what they would have to pay on the income they earned. Now they have to submit some 30 forms to a new army of bureaucrats, and try to get some of the tax money back before they can plan their activities.

For those who wish to purchase Peter Foster's "The Secrecy of Agreements — Canada's Super-Bureaucrats and the Energy Mice" (Collins 1982), this can be sent to you by us for \$24.95. Shipping charges included. The author explains with great skill the National Energy Program which the Coalition has been endeavouring to do for the last 2 years.

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A surge of life in the oil industry

By James Fleming

The enthusiasm beaming from federal Energy Minister Jean Charest was almost palpable. Seated with Northern Development Minister John Munro and environmental Panaretto Ole Ltd. at an Ottawa press conference last week, Charest clearly relished the subject at hand: Ottawa and Panaretto. It was announced, had negotiated a package of 50 exploration agreements in the High Arctic involving a commitment of more than \$700 million over the next five years.

While the deal was clearly snapped as the first piece of upbeat news in a two-year stretch of audited pessimism for the Canadian oil and gas industry, it was not the only cause for the guarded optimism among officials last week. Undercurrents of anxiety still trouble the industry. Scores of companies still have serious financial problems, and there are nagging worries about the continued drop in demand for oil. But spirits have been lifted by a surge in exploration activity in the West by companies with enough cash to take advantage of a bevy of government grants, tax reductions and royalty rebates.

Following the spectacular failure of the federal government's scheme to use energy mega-projects as the driving force behind economic growth, the Panaretto deal provided some balm for wounded Ottawa egos. Under the agreements, negotiated by Panaretto on behalf of 67 companies, federal grants will cover about 45 per cent of the \$700-million outlay. And, as Charest stressed, about \$90 million will be spent on Canadian goods and services. Still, the enthusiasm over the deal was dampened somewhat, even after the press conference, when Panaretto President Charles Hetherington warned that some companies were developing cold feet over the scheme. What is more, there is some anxiety about how the deal—mainly aimed at getting the West—will be sold. Companies maintain that the logical markets are the United States and Europe, since Canada already has a surplus of supply. To date, however, approval for the proposed markets has not been given by the National Energy Board.

A more substantial cause for the nascent mood of hope are developments in the western provinces. Confirmation of that new optimism came at a recent meeting of officials and analysts in Calgary where Bob Hart, president of Nova, an Alberta Corporation, and

chairman of Husky Oil Ltd., strode to the podium. His message, Canada, particularly Alberta, still offers some irresistible opportunities for the oil and gas industry. "We rate Alberta as one of the great jurisdictions in the world," he told the analysts, adding that Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia were also high on the list.

A well-known industry renegade, Hart's bullish stance was not enough to sway the sceptics. But they became more convinced as other executives gave similarly upbeat forecasts. Husky



Roughnecks on an Alberta rig: new optimism and undercurrents of anxiety

Resources Canada Ltd. President Robert Peterson, for one, also helped to dispel the gloom. "Activity is slowly picking up," he said. "It is not as much as we would like to see, but it's better than we had envisioned."

In recent months there has been a major increase in exploration activity in Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The major oil companies are still committed to spending hundreds of millions of dollars in the Arctic, Beaufort Sea and East Coast offshore fields. But they also seek the more immediate returns provided by easier-to-find oil in the western provinces.

For the most part, the region's new prospects have been induced by a series of government moves designed to undo the damage of the 1980 Ottawa-Rosen-

son energy pricing and taxation agreement, which greatly overestimated the size of future oil revenues. In April Alberta announced royalty and tax concessions worth \$5.4 billion over the next four years. Then, in June, the federal government followed suit with \$2.2 billion worth of concessions. Similarly, the Saskatchewan government injected about \$320 million into the industry through a program announced in July.

The companies taking advantage of these new concessions are those not addled by huge debt burdens. They in-

clude the major multinationals as well as such smaller firms as Munro Oil & Gas Ltd., Chardain Development Company Ltd. and Norcen Energy Resources Ltd. Most important, these companies have enough cash flow to finance the search for new oil, which, under the terms of the 1980 pricing agreement, yields about three times the return of so-called old oil discovered before Dec. 31, 1980. Already the search has borne fruit. Although the details are wrapped in secrecy, Gulf Canada Ltd. has reportedly made a "blockbuster" find near Alberta's Peace-Bay Valley.

Now, new possibilities are being seen in stalled projects. Enso Resources is considering a smaller heavy-oil project for the Cold Lake area after abandoning a grander \$25-billion scheme earlier

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Dad: The Keymar is all the heat I need in my house and workshop. I'm glad it's around if there's a real cold snap or power failure.

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The Canadian winter is a feature thing down ice and erratic temperatures. When energy well up, beating back the weather was affordable. The winters are still as tough but the heating costs have skyrocketed. These days Canadians are looking for ways to stay warm — economically. More and more they're discovering they can save money by turning down the furnace and using Keymar kerosene heaters to warm up only the rooms in use. A Keymar is a comfortable heat. Instant, safe, economical. Plus, it's comforting to know you have heat if the

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this year. Not only that, but the flood of oil rigs to the United States precipitated by the federal National Energy Program has been stemmed. Says William McCreger, president of Rouseau: "We are gelling back from the United States. As far as Canadian companies are concerned, Alberta is the best place in North America, especially when it comes to finding new oil."

Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed predicts that the province's oil and gas industry will lead the rest of the country out of the recession. The province already accounts for 80 per cent of Canada's oil and gas production, and Lougheed is optimistic that the sector will soon approve increased federal gas exports to the United States. He is also confident that Alberta, the \$25-billion oil sands project given up for dead earlier this year, can be reactivated on a smaller scale. Says Lougheed: "The Alberta oil sands will be a major factor in the province's development."

Despite such bold predictions, there are many reasons for a more circumspect view of the industry's prospects. High-profile corporate disaster cases remain. Dome Petroleum, for instance, still must win shareholder approval next year for the \$1-billion bailout that it negotiated with the government and the Canadian bankers last September. In fact, the company is now reportedly considering self-liquidating the scheme by raising cash on the equity markets. Falling interest rates are helping companies like Dome reduce their debt loads, but only to a degree. Most worryingly, there are no concrete signs that the slump in demand for oil will soon be reversed. Crude oil consumption in Canada fell by seven per cent in 1981, and so far this year it has dropped by 6.5 per cent. Federal energy officials predict a further slide next year. Similarly, in the United States demand has fallen 16 per cent in the past five years. Against this backdrop the success of dramatic new oil finds, such as the recent discovery of a major new field off the coast of California, still may take years to make their one billion barrels of oil—depends on a major upturn in the demand for oil by the mid-1980s.

A much more urgent concern is the outlook for demand in the coming year. John Andrews, a Toronto energy analyst, warns that the present application in the oil industry largely relies on the hope that the economy will soon recover. So far, he says, despite the buoyancy of the stock markets, there are no strong signs that a recovery will materialize. Under that uncertain downcast horizon, the new-found hope in the oil industry will seem somewhat premature.

With Graham Stewart in Calgary

Dreams of Christmases past

In the past, when money flowed at Christmases as freely as indulgences at office parties, merchants did not have to work very hard to make sales. Department stores alone could look forward to a 10-per-cent surge in revenue in the last three months of the year. But this year, with retail profits already down by more than \$50 million in the first half, most merchants are bracing for poor sales, which are expected to be only marginally better than last year's abysmal Christmas showing.

Still, there are some tentative signs of improvement. According to a recently released survey of consumer spending by the Conference Board of Canada, shoppers are slightly more willing to

bankruptcies (1,303 businesses have gone under so far this year) and crippling interest rates, many households are boarding their ships. According to the Bank of Canada, Canadians have about \$200 billion stashed away in savings accounts and term deposits at banks, credit unions and trust companies.

For Barry Agnew, national sales promotion manager for the Hudson's Bay Co., this wary pattern is cause for concern. "There is definitely a reticence in 1982 among consumers to spend," he says. "Just look at the Canada Savings Bond program. It looks like the government will sell at least \$9 billion worth, despite the 12-per-cent interest rate. That's equivalent to a year's business

for Canadian department stores."

In anticipation of lacklustre sales, several large department store chains, including the Bay, have cut their total inventories and tried to stock up on hot-selling items. In slower departments, however, where stock has been stacked, shoppers may find shortages in size and variety.

Retailers and dealers, however, have adapted a more optimistic strategy. They have increased their inventory over last year's level in the expectation that Canadians will unleash their pent-up demand for goods. Ever the optimist, Eaton's Executive Vice-President Greg Partridge says: "I think it will be the best Christmas ever. Sure, there is high unemployment, but as awful as it seems to be, there are some who are out of work get government support unlike in the Depression of the 1930s."

While big-ticket items, such as cars, furniture and major appliances, are expected to gather dust on showroom floors, other goods, including housewares, children's toys and clothing, are expected to move quickly. Impulsive sales are also predicted for electronic items, such as home computers, video cassette recorders, color televisions and electronic games. Another additive to the inventory list of goods that retailers expect to sell briskly is a new boardgame by Milton Bradley called *Bananas*. *Bananas*, it is likely to taste a responsive chord in many shoppers.

—CAROL BRITMAN in Toronto



Agnew: consumers are reluctant to spend

part with their dollars now than they were just three months ago, partly because of falling interest and inflation rates. However, the slight rise in consumer confidence is not expected to result in spending spree. Alexander McKinnon, president of the Retail Council of Canada, says shoppers can expect "modestly" better sales than last year—which was "the worst Christmas in 10 years." But he adds that, overall, consumers are buying cautiously even though their morale is improving. Indeed, the Conference Board survey concludes that sales will remain poor "until there is some indication that interest rates have stabilized at lower levels."

Part of the reason for slow sales is that Canadians are saving at record rates. Scared by widespread inflation,

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Behind the apartment deal

By Peter C. Newman

Seldom, if ever before, has a real estate deal attracted more controversy than the recent sale of 11,000 Toronto apartment units by the Israeli-owned Cadillac Fairview Corp. to a series of mysterious buyers whose public reputations may not match their private sources of funds.

Leonard (Lenzo) Rosenberg, the primary mover in the affair, has not been a major real estate player in the past. The main company, Greylock Credit Corp., notified itself mostly to second-mortgage financing and the kind of financial "flips" that were so popular in the 1970s. His buy-out of the Cadillac Fairview apartments (at a discounted \$25,000 per unit) was negotiated at a time when interest rates were still in the stratosphere (18 per cent) and hardly anyone was buying anything. It was profitable for him to make the purchase because of an anomaly in the existing Ontario laws, under which rents could be renewed upward when properties change hands to take into account costs of the new financing involved. It is understood that Rosenberg gave Cadillac Fairview about \$40 million as a cash downpayment, then started looking around for buyers. At that point foreign sources of funds entered the picture. They were willing to make the purchase at a considerable profit to Rosenberg but only through the facilities of a respected Canadian financial institution.

Enter the Crown Trust Company. Crown, with assets of more than \$1 billion under administration, ranks as Canada's 12th largest trust company. Founded by Sir Thomas Gwynne as Canada's first in 1907, it later became a private bank for administration of the estate of John McMillan, one of Canada's earliest major private trusts. It was eventually acquired by Basil McDougall and was absorbed into the assets of the Anglo Corp. It is a peculiar irony that Crown, once the most trusted of Canada's trust companies, should end up in such colorful hands. Crown's annual meetings used to be stuffy affairs in Basil McDougall's day. He once actually laid out two days in 1960 per share, providing a follow-up offer he made to the general public and that the purchase be unconditional. Rosenberg agreed, and the deal was closed in Oct. 1.

1995 an eastern Canadian syndicate headed by Benben Cohen of Montreal, N.B., purchased a 50-per-cent interest in Crown, which eventually grew to 24 per cent. As part of his bid to acquire control of Anglo, Cohen took over control of Crown (for \$24 a share) in 1978 and a year later flipped the company (for \$44 a share) to CanWest Capital Corp., the Winnipeg investment firm headed by I.H. Asper and Gerry Schwartz.

Asper and Schwartz were having dinner with John Shorty, chairman of their executive committee at Winston's



Greylock's Rosenberg: the mover

in Toronto on Sept. 28, when Lynn Wexler, one of Greylock's vice-presidents, unexpectedly telephoned that he had an urgent matter to discuss about Crown Trust. Shorty agreed to have breakfast with him the following morning, when Wexler made an offer for CanWest's controlling interest (44 per cent) in Crown at \$56 a share. (At the time, Crown shares were selling for \$17 a share on the NYSE.)

Schwartz met Rosenberg on the evening of Sept. 28 and eventually negotiated the price up to \$80 per share, providing a follow-up offer he made to the general public and that the purchase be unconditional. Rosenberg agreed, and the deal was closed in Oct. 1.

The reason Crown was such an attractive asset for Rosenberg is that it gave him a much bigger balance sheet

The company also had plenty of manufacturing room on its "basket clause" to buy real estate options. The hidden advantage of owning trust companies is that they are allowed to invest as much as 30 per cent of their total assets in real estate subsidiaries. Some of the money paid out at the Crown closing actually came from Seaway Trust, a mysterious entity that also provided some of the financing in the deal.

One complicating factor in the whole property question was that a Toronto financier named Joseph Barnett had, some weeks previous, made a firm agreement to buy the Cohen shares of Crown at \$24.50 each, but the Ontario Securities Commission prevented the sale from going through, and the deal had to be closed in reverse. Rosenberg is understood to have also purchased these shares at a healthy profit to Barnett. (The NYSE actually listed two profits of Barnett. One was concerned specifically with his Crown bid; the other was on a general violation of securities laws. Hearings in this second case continue.) It is not at all clear why Barnett would have wanted to buy the Cohen minority holding in the first place. At one point, before Rosenberg came on the scene, he flew out to see Asper in Winnipeg about his private jet without giving his name to the CanWest officers in advance. He made an offer for the Crown stock but was turned down flat.

There is much conjecture in Canada's investment community about the extent of Swiss involvement in some of these complicated transactions. That country has become a world centre for Arab seeking conduits for recycling their funds in relatively new, long-term North American investments. At the same time, its banks with numbered accounts have become a haven for the North American money seeking alternate outlets. By making a large Canadian purchase (such as that involving the Cadillac Fairview) at an enormous profit (\$500 million) and paying taxes on it, the balance of the funds involved became a mobile asset.

The bizarre series of events has raised a great deal of speculation in the real estate world. Behind the Cadillac Fairview purchase, or was the notion of control having been acquired by Arab investors such as advice answer to the deal's many loose ends that it was designed to be the way of consolidating the actual source of the funds involved?

MYERS'S



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Old Times: Lucie Rochet, The Rocket, Gilles Maréchal and Henri Richard: slaves

When Maurice (The Rocket) Richard was suspended from the National Hockey League playoffs in 1966 for striking a referee, a crowd of fanatical Montreal Canadiens fans poured out of the Forum to rampage along 31 Calverton Street, smashing windows and overturning police cars. Such was the power of the fiery right winged, New Montreal film producer Robert Ménard (in *The Journalist in Paris*, it's often called) in attempting to raise \$5 million to bring the riot and other celebrated incidents to the screen. Written by Richard's biographer, Jean-Marie Levesque, the five-hour mini-series and a feature film will encompass The Rocket's glorious career and his struggle to survive in retirement. (The channel never equalled the fame—Richard made a gallery \$300,000 in his last season, 1959-60.) "We were there in those days," he says. Three things are uncomfortable to Canadians and other anglophones pay Richard fee public relations appearances. He writes a column for a Montreal weekly, but he's no business, and is still a pitman for men's hair coloring. And, although Richard says he has no quarrel from P-14 in return for exclusive film rights to his story, "I think I deserve something if it is produced." Besides, he will have the chance to tell his version. Says Richard of the famous frunts 47 years ago: "There was no dispute. I said (the referee) three times to get me up, and he wouldn't do that!"

The years have not mollified Ratty P-14, nor has the ignoble demise of the U.S. Bialy Rights Amendment dampened his frenetic fervor. The 50-

year-old author and sociologist, who walked in the modern women's movement with the 1960s feminists. The *Pioneer* Magazine says, "There is no going home to the old, oppressed role." Speaking to equally audacious in 1960, he said last week, P-14 admitted that women have no irrevocable rights. But in the process, they are desperately juggling careers and motherhood. Men, P-14 said, must share the responsibility that patriarchal entails. But the real threat to the women's movement is not unwieldy fathers. Under Assault Rancor ("the last grasp of machismo in

the United States") programs is difficult. While the situation in Canada is marginally better, P-14 said, which profession, in particular, remains male-dominated? "All of them," she replied tartly.

For my husband, last week's seminar on the Constitution with Ontario Attorney General Roy McMurtry was a flashback to the good old days. The 46-year-old former Saskatchewan attorney general, who built a national profile last November along with McMurtry by joining to gather a constitutional deal with Jean Chrétien, was relegated to the obscurity of defeat last spring in the election that swept the star from office. Now a visiting head scholar at the University of Saskatchewan and an occasional guest at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., where he and McMurtry lectured, Rancor is posing for the national press. "The most difficult adjustment has been the change in pace," he says. "You walk into a university office and the guys will not and about the ball for a long time. I always have the sense I have other things to do and then I realize there isn't anything else." Rancor is challenging his *Rocky* loss in court. In the meantime, he says wistfully, "I have slowly discovered there is life after death."

Rancor with his Gaults and Black: no patronage



Vancouver Art Gallery director Luke Rancor is delving critical bullet aimed at his latest organizations. The works—a discourse sculpture of Liberal backroom boy Jim Coombs by Saskatchewan artist Joe Foster and a photo-etch screen portrait of Andy Warhol—sponsored accusations of patronage from The Vancouver Sun and suggestions that Rancor is planning to open a wing dedicated to great Canadian power politics. "I am amazed at some of the responses," he says. "When you go to the National Gallery in London what do you find but politicians of the past? What are you supposed to do with portraits of Machiavelli or Napoleon? Rides them?" Certainly not. But some critics feel that Coombs and Black have been immortalized too soon.

—BETH H. BARBARA EDITION



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Facts About FOSTER PARENTS PLAN

What is Foster Parents Plan? PLAN is a non-profit, non-sectarian, non-political social service agency. Our goal is to help children, their families and communities overseas to help themselves. Through social welfare, health, education and community development programs, PLAN avoids long-term dependency and hopes, in time, to enable the society to assume a greater responsibility for its own people.

What does involvement in Foster Parents Plan mean? By helping a child through PLAN, you experience a warm feeling of fulfillment that rarely can be equalled. Your help will be extended to each member of the child's family and beyond—to the community in which he lives. In return, you will receive a cash history and picture of your Foster Child and Family, regular correspondence from them, and from the PLAN Director in this country, and an annual progress report and updated pictures.

How does Foster Parents Plan promote self-reliance? When a needy family becomes a Foster Family, they immediately begin to work toward a brighter future. Together with our social workers, they set a number of goals which will help make them self-sufficient. This is called their "Family Development Plan", and each year they will set goals and work toward them—mutually agreed upon as important. The aim is that within a specified period of time, the family will have reached a sufficient level of self-reliance to no longer need our support. We watch which year money goes—and we know it helps.

How are donations used? 99.5% of Foster Parents Plan's total income goes directly toward our overseas programs and provides material aid and services to your Foster Family—including counselling, guidance, medical and dental care, education and much, much more.

How does Foster Parents Plan help the community? We endeavor to get community leaders to determine what their needs are before we establish a plan of action with them. The community must participate in this plan, and provide the help. While PLAN supplies the materials to meet their goals, community cooperative stores are set up; youth and study centers established; clinics, wells and latrines are built; poultry and pig-raising projects are begun and these are but a few examples.



Detroit Lion Stan Wynn (left), Lynn Bowler (center), Garvey. \$450 million lost

SPORTS

A truce etched in red ink

The bitterness behind the boycott that greeted last National Football League players as they returned to the playing fields Sunday may be the most significant part of the legacy left by the players' 57-day strike. Ignored during the strenuous and protracted negotiations, the paying customers' losses and portions will soon be lost in the shuffling over the first round of the deal. But the bad feelings within the players' ranks and between the players and management, as well as the ire of those who collectively lost more than \$600 million during U.S. pro sports' most expensive strike, may never be forgotten.

As confusing as the rough-hewn demands and counteroffers were, the eventual settlement was even more so. The players initially demanded 55 per cent of the owners' gross revenue, a demand that St. Louis Cardinals executive director, claimed was "etched in stone." Then, the NFLPA offered its demands to 50 per cent of 75 revenue before abandoning that stance entirely. The NFLPA's solidarity, so loudly proclaimed by Garvey and St. Louis President, Gene Upshaw, as they rejected an offer of \$5.4 billion over five years, was belated by public proclamations of dissension within the ranks. And the fans, whose season-ticket money was safely in the owners' bank accounts while NFL games were suspended, had every reason to be outraged when the NFLPA tentatively agreed last week to a five-year package worth \$1.4 billion plus \$60 million in bonus money this year—a deal just slightly different

from the original pre-strike offer.

One thing was clear, if not precise: vast amounts of money were lost. The teams dropped about \$18 million from television and \$1 million from gate receipts in each of the strike's eight weeks, for a total of \$200 million. The 1,500 players lost about \$9 million in salaries each week, for a total of \$72 million. Employees of the 28 NFL stadiums lost about \$4 million because they were not working ones or selling souvenirs. Their colleagues at the bars and food concessions were out about \$17 million. Businesses in NFL cities are down about \$110 million. NFL cities and municipalities did not collect approximately \$11 million in taxes and most. And only the bookies know how much they lost. The players are substantially higher maximum salaries, a lucrative severance policy, major medical coverage was increased to \$1 million from \$500,000, and a \$60-million bonus package was introduced. The owners defeated the etched-in-stone percentage demand, retained the right to pay salaries rather than have the season expense funds, and gained a two-year extension as their contract rights in players.

From the debate, the league has reasserted the final six regular season games. One of the eight missed games will be made up on Jan. 7. Then, eight teams from each of the two conferences will be whittled down to two Super Bowl finalists Jan. 30. The only winners are the few players who managed to take out strike insurance—something that wasn't available to the fans.

—HAL KATZ in Toronto

A championship by any other name

For the past 17 years the organizers of the Canadian College Bowl struggled to battle fan apathy and elevate the status of the national university football championship. A measure of their success was the confusion created last weekend when two national finals, the College Bowl and the Varsity Cup, were both played in Toronto.

Canada's only Bowl game, while never beginning to match the attendance or revenues of the U.S. Rose, Cotton, Sugar or even Idaho Bowls, has been impressively successful over the years in generating Canadian university football and raising money for charities under the direction of the College Bowl Corporation. But, with the university championship game well established, the corporation this year handed it back to the universities, who promptly renamed it the Varsity Cup. The corporation then promptly shifted its attention to non-university college football and added to fan bewilderment by staging a new College Bowl between a Quebec junior college and an Ontario non-university college. Hence, two Bowl games on the same weekend, one going under the name that the other used to use. Those who bought tickets for the wrong game could be forgiven.

If the buildup to last Saturday's Varsity Cup was confusing, there were few doubts over which team would win even before the opening kickoff. The 1982 edition of the University of British Columbia Thunderbirds may be the best football team in Canadian university history. Brewster to the Cup undefeated, the Thunderbirds took the western championship 57-3 over the University of Manitoba, then defeated the St. Francis Xavier X-Men 54-1 in the Atlantic final.

On Saturday they met four-time College Bowl champions, the University of Western Ontario Mustangs, before a crowd of more than 10,000 and a national TV audience, and, by half-time, had racked up 482 yards in total offense to the Mustangs' 98. The game finished 94-24 for UWO who ended with just under 600 yards of offense to Western's 123. Not surprisingly, UWO's third halfback Glenn Steele was named most valuable player and outstanding offensive player. The outstanding defensive player was UWO's Canadian linebacker, Mike Bowry. The first Varsity Cup game went to the British Columbia T-Birds, but it may be more than 17 years before a better Canadian university team comes along. —JLQ

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PHOTOGRAPHY

The heart of dignity

National Geographic magazine has been around long enough that images of people caught in the act of being primitive are not necessarily arresting. However, Mexican Porfirio is something of a cliché-ridden travelogue. The 24 black-and-white photographs by V. Tony Hauser, on display in Toronto at Serk's Gallery until Dec. 6, are so calm and compassionate that their quiet and otherwise unassuming charm takes on the force of an original achievement.

Hauser, who was born in Germany in 1940, makes his living in Toronto taking portraits of actors, musicians, bankers and other cultured folk. Turning his camera to native Indians in rural Mexico might have been the perfect chance for the commercial photographer to show off how artistic or non-commercial he could be. But Hauser, long-time amateur photographer of style or politics, allows the dignity of his subjects free reign. In one picture, a steady-eyed child with folded arms shares the frame with nothing but his own intricate grace. The only part of a goat showing two women standing against a wall is simply to showcase their formidable presence.

Although mestizajes generally count more than contexts, the exhibition also serves as an anthropological document. It illustrates, in a light but powerful way, that the process of evolution may be as exciting and disconcerting one. A mother and child sit in a museum isolation against a background of printed posters—signs of advancing literacy and technology, a family gathered happily before a crudely erected shrine seems a symbol of continuity of life going on without interruption from progress—architectural or otherwise.

The photograph of the family is one of 10 taken of the Lacandonians, members of a small tribe who inhabit a remote jungle and are blood descendants of the

ancient Mayas. Contrary to the prevailing understated tone of the show Hauser on a couple of occasions resorts to theatrical angles to produce ironic effects: one broad-shouldered, full-lipped man is made to look like a heroic profile as a man. More often, however, Hauser expresses a subtler respect that is not always obvious. On one page, two other hands come together for the less serious purpose of lighting a cigar. When it is lit (shown on the next photograph), the



Lacandon hunter and son: sympathy without scheming

cigar is smoked with relaxed ease.

Surprisingly, the photographs manage to be poetic and sympathetic without being patronizing or forced. In a picture of a hunter and his son, the child rests his head readily on a bundle of sticks as if following instructions. But the way his father is crouched next to him, cigarette held casually between thumb and forefinger, suggests that the shot occurred naturally. Similarly, the father's gun and wristwatch appear as accidental inklings of encroaching change, an ambivalence reminder that, while the photographer may be content to let these people be, time may not

—DAVID LIVINGSTON



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TECHNOLOGY

Stereo for the AM band

The AM and FM versions of Canadian radio have been tussling for years to see which could attract the most listeners. Until the mid-1970s, AM, with its wider signal area, had captured larger audiences than the higher-frequency but shorter-range FM band. But in the past decade AM has been steadily losing ground to FM stations. The number of Canadian households tuned to FM radio stations during the 1970s jumped to 89 per cent from 65 per cent.

To reverse the trend, many of Canada's 800 AM stations are gearing up to begin broadcasting in stereo by 1981. Already, high-powered CJSW in Windsor, Ont., has broken the sound barrier by installing AM stereo transmitting equipment—costed between \$60,000 and \$20,000. And an estimated 50 stations in the United States have wired their AM broadcast studios with the revolutionary technology.

But the equipment remains a gamble since consumers will have to pay a price for the new service. Depending on the system, existing radios must be modified, or entire new packages bought, to receive the new AM stereo signals.

The introduction of the service may also be delayed by a ethnic dilemma of new technology. Four companies in the United States—Kahn Communications, Harris Corp., Magnavox and Motorola—now manufacture the new transmitter systems, and few of the 5,666 AM stations in Canada and the United States are willing to buy the equipment until one of the four systems seems to dominate the marketplace. "The situation is very similar to the competing technologies in the home video cassette market," says John Polanski, a planning officer for the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, which is expected to approve the new broadcasting equipment.

For CJSW, Toronto's AM radio leader, stereo is a long-sought miracle that could boost the station's competitive edge. When the company built its new transmitter tower 1½ years ago, room was set aside for the new equipment. Nevertheless, CJSW's vice-president of programming, John Spangue, warns that stereo alone will never have the power to turn a bad AM station into a good one. —CAROL HYMAN in Toronto

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TASK TWO
The Emily Remler Quartet
 (Concord Jazz/Mobury)

A deceptively self-effacing 25-year-old from suburban New Jersey, Emily Remler is a prodigiously sophisticated electric guitarist working in the swift, soft

style usually associated with middle-aged players such as Joe Pass and Ed Bickert. This is only her second album, but Remler already has the authority and taste of a veteran stylist. The acclaimed Toronto rhythm section of Don Thompson (bass) and Terry Clarke (drums) makes a great backup team for

Remler, who uses a light, pure tone with sharp, pointillist effects. Thompson's deep bass hugs her tone like a bear, while Remler's penchant for subtle, often witty shifts in tempo clearly delights Clarke. The record's program mixes rich tunes from Dave Brubeck, McCoy Tyner and Monty Alexander with two Remler originals—the ram-bunctious *Pleasant West* and her gossamer Waltz for My Grandfather. Tune Two will probably stand as the best jazz guitar album from a newcomer—at, for that matter, from an established player—of 1982.

BACK TO NOWHERE
Strangerin Paradise
 (C-North Records/Moss Music)

The names of both the band and this impressive debut album give the mind-bending impression that *Strangerin Paradise* is an eclectic ensemble. Actually, this new electric trio of young Toronto players is more similar to the jazz supergroup Weather Report in its early days. David Pilbly's bass is melodic and busy, Mike Skolch's drums provide firm anchorage, and soloist-conceptualist Ron Allen uses his warm and synthetized to create dramatic fragments. Typical of the best of the seven tracks on *Back to Nowhere*, *Altered Performance* gives up bold gestures, which are held in place by the rhythm section. While there are risks to their collage-like method—*Thru*, *Real* and *Single* here never really break open, *Big Steps* to name exceptions—the power of *Back to Nowhere* and the key elegance of *Mountain Song* show the band finding vigorously. Even the less successful cuts on *Back to Nowhere* are admirably tight and focused, making the record an unusually accessible jazz experiment.

ECHOES OF AN ERA, II
Nancy Wilson, Joe Henderson and Clark Carter
 (Jazzman/WEA)

Echoes of an Era II is a mixed bag and a consistent pleasure. A seemingly successful improvisational vocalist, Nancy Wilson means on this live recording, backed by pianist Clark Carter and his usual rhythm section and with the aid of teamman Joe Henderson. Aside from a lethargic ballad, two versions of Carter's 1955 Miles track, the album derives its power from Wilson and Henderson, especially on Thelma Houston's *Blood of My Blood*. Carter has his moments, though, as solo accompanist for Wilson's tour de force, *My One and Only Love*, suggesting that the greatest should do more of this kind of duet and fewer of his forced studio albums.

—BART THUTA

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MEDIA

The selling of public TV

Canadian television viewers are all too familiar with the hectoring of public television membership campaigns. For years viewers with access to American Public Broadcast Service (PBS) stations suffered through the incessantly endless appeals for funds. But Canadians have responded to the appeals, even though their donations are not tax deductible. And, since Canadian viewers make up about 50 per cent of the Buffalo, N.Y., PBS station's membership and 60 per cent of Seattle, Washington's south of Vancouver, the numbers are not lost on Canada's resource-strapped provincial educational television networks. This month, for the first time, TV Ontario (TVO), the province's 36-outlet educational television system, tried its luck with a direct appeal to viewers for funds.

Compared to the sometimes shrill on-air appeals of a succession of cheap PBS fund raisers, the TVO campaign was a decidedly low-key affair. For two weeks before the early November campaign viewers had been treated with 30-second commercials by a succession of high-profile Canadians—including Loren Lerner, Arthur Hiller and Kasia Kavan—installing the network's interrupted programming of classic movies, serious music and dance. The campaign itself consisted of a few dozen 45-minute appeals sprinkled over eight days of regular programming. Overall, TVO staffers appealed for \$25 membership pledges and explained that increased costs of production made provincial grants (\$25 million in the past year) insufficient to maintain TVO's quality.

The silent approach worked. Publicly, TVO set no goals, but privately, campaign organizers expected \$200,000 from both the television campaign and simultaneous mail appeals to 175,000 selected Ontario households. By mid-week, delighted staffers reported \$166,000 in pledges from the on-air campaign alone.

Other provincially funded educational television systems—British Columbia's Knowledge Network, Alberta's A2000, Saskatchewan's Saskatchewan and Quebec's Radio-Québec—watched the TVO experiment closely. So far, however, none of them has active plans to follow the Ontario network's lead.

—JUDY SHAFER in Toronto

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BEHAVIOR

Psychiatry puts itself on the couch

By June Rogers

From its infancy in the late 1800s, psychiatry has always walked the fine line between science and art. Sigmund Freud gradually placed the fledgling specialism on a solid footing and earned a prestigious niche for it in the hierarchy of professions. But recent evidence from across North America indicates that the eminent Viennese doctor—and all he purveyed—has slipped a few notches. Admits Dr. Emmanuel Permad, psychiatry psychiatrist at the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry and an associate professor at the University of Toronto: "We have tended to overdo ourselves on what psychiatry can do for unhappy people."

The signs are hard to ignore, and the most telling indictment comes from the medical field itself. In the past decade the career status of psychiatry has reached an all-time low. In Canada the number of recruits slumped from a high of five to six per cent of all medical students in the early 1960s to two and three per cent in the late 1970s, for a total of about 450 in the 18 schools of psychiatry. A recent survey revealed that the current shortage of psychiatrists in Ontario alone—an estimated 314 are needed now—will well exceed a crisis in the next two decades. Some professionals blame the shortage on the pay that psychiatrists in private practice receive—an average of \$60,200 a year in Ontario compared to \$88,300 for a specialist in internal medicine, even though both practitioners spend the same amount of time learning their trades. Others point to the burgeoning of pop psychologists and recent bad press from high-profile university trials for contributing to the crisis of psychiatry. All these factors add up to reduced enrollment for traditional psychiatry, with which the profession is only now coming to grips.

Even though psychiatrists have been slow to acknowledge the problem, the decline in enrollment has been such that it recently prompted the Universities of Manitoba and Toronto to study the phenomenon. Psychiatrist Pierre Leclerc and Dr. Stephen McNeice, both of Winnipeg, found that medical schools actually need not prime candidates for psychiatry—those who are socially or psychologically inclined—in favor of students with higher marks in math and physics. Another problem is the strict dead-dry textbook introduction to most medical students receive to the



Canadian Sigmund Freud—and all he purveyed—has slipped a few notches.

field. "The way in which we teach psychiatry today is not effective," says Leclerc. "It turns people off." Another factor is the bias of other medical specialists who discourage students from entering the field. Dr. Stan Kutcher, a third-year psychiatric resident at Sunnybrook Medical Centre in Toronto, confesses that his "Some interests and surgeons," he says, "give me the impression that a psychiatrist was a second-class citizen." Dr. Keith Hildahl, a second-year resident in psychiatry at the University of Manitoba, agrees. "When I told my professors I was going into psychiatry," he says, "they looked me like a lost sheep."

The University of Toronto study, released last month, confirms the Manitoba findings and cites two other factors in the decline: a perceived lack of effectiveness in the psychoanalytic process in the area of psychosomatic illnesses and negative media coverage of the profession. After reviewing 800 students, Dr. Paul Cameron, an associate professor of psychiatry at Sunnybrook, and Permad discovered that many of them were disillusioned with at least one major theory that was trumpeted in the 1960s: the psychosomatic approach, which suggests a direct correlation between stress and such bodily illnesses as ulcers. But this theory failed to satisfactorily answer why some people develop disease and others do not. Says Cameron: "The psychosomatic ap-

proach, which provided simple answers to complex events and disorders, tapered the profession."

As for media coverage of psychiatry, Cameron says it has overemphasized the profession's shortcomings and almost entirely ignored its advances. "How do you compete with long transplants?" he asks. "Psychiatry is just too complex to explain easily." And he adds that the treatment for severe depression, for which psychiatrists are best equipped, has improved enormously over the past two decades. Hildahl even complains that the naive stereotype of the aloof psychiatrist drives students. "The psychiatrist is seen as wingy, being sick or richer than the patient he treats," Hildahl says. "That scares some people off."

The shortage of pop psychologists, street-corner therapists and self-help groups also challenges the public image of the "herk," a term psychiatrists loathe. In Toronto the Women's Counseling Referral and Education Centre has at least 80 psychotherapists who practice one or more of some 30 alternate therapies. Many people who have trouble coping with day-to-day problems, such as marital difficulties, are more likely to seek the help of a therapist or a psychologist, who counsel the client face to face, than that of a psychiatrist, who is seen as being more reserved. "The people we get who are disillusioned with psychiatrists," says

Keep a silent partner on ice.

Russ Johanna, a practitioner from the Bioenergetic Psychotherapy Institute of Toronto, which uses cathartic body exercises, "say their major complaint is that they are treated like patients rather than clients—they want more control in their therapy." That point is not lost on psychiatrist Sigmund McMorin, who is a third-year resident in psychiatry at the University of Manitoba: "We recognize that Alcoholics Anonymous, for example, works much better with alcoholics than we do."

The focus for many of the apparent inadequacies of psychiatry has been at the recent dramatic courtroom debates over insanity, such as the trial of John Hinckley Jr., convicted for the assassination attempt on U.S. President Ronald Reagan. In that case, psychiatry was on trial as much as Hinckley. The psychiatrists for the prosecution and the defense held clearly distinct and directly opposite views of Hinckley's mental state. The prosecution claimed that he was sane, the defense that he was insane. The result, in addition to the conviction, was an erosion of psychiatry's credibility. "The court has given over the definition of insanity to psychiatry," says Toronto's Permal.

But it has never been able to fill this role. "Adda Camera. That's the Hinckley case," says Toronto's Permal.

The result of all these new problems has been the kind of introspection that supposedly best suits psychiatrists. On the matter of insanity pleas, Permal believes that either the profession should leave the legal definition to the courts altogether or restrict the use of psychiatrists in the courtroom. Another response has been to re-examine the study of psychiatry and make it more of a "hands-on" experience—something that the University of Toronto, for one, is actively pursuing. The approach may prove successful. This year, the U of T's enrollment in psychiatry is up slightly over last year's. The University of Manitoba also reports a rise. But Leishner is cautious: "It may be too premature to be optimistic," he says. "We have yet to overcome the bias of the medical profession and the public."

While the public's image of psychiatry clearly needs changing, the demands from the public in the 1980s and beyond will no doubt increase a bit in the way people practice the specialty. Already, some psychiatrists are incorporating more of the alternative methods, such as biofeedback. The transition will be made easier because only 56 of the more than 600 psychiatrists practicing in Toronto, for example, can be termed strict psychoanalysts. And many practitioners are hopeful. Says Hinkish: "The style of practice may change, but mental illness is with us to stay." And he, for one, is determined that psychiatry stay so well. ☐

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STILL OF THE NIGHT

Directed by Robert Benton

Still of the Night, Robert Benton's first movie since *Kramer vs. Kramer*, is sharply shot, appealingly designed, intelligently crafted and features interesting actors. None of that matters because the story is labored, contrived and, at times, preposterous. There is hardly a sequence in it, good or bad, that has not been lifted (unacknowledged or otherwise) from a Hitchcock film. There is a highly effective sequence in a laundry room and another in Central Park at night—both "inspired" by the original *Cat People*—and you have a movie with more person-*alities* than *Shrek*. But, even if Benton had not borrowed so generously and had devised a style of his own, he could not have eluded the encephalic art of the plot.

When a patient of an edgy, recently divorced psychiatrist (Ray Schickel) is murdered, the psychiatrist, naturally, is queried by a detective (Joe Griffin). The doctor is also visited by a mysterious blonde (Nerys Stroup) who had been having an affair with the patient. (She brings the victim's watch so that the shrink can send it back to the man's wife—one of the cinematic ways ever contrived to get two characters introduced.) The psychiatrist had been fascinated by the mysterious Hitchcock blonde even before she visited him at his office, since the unfortunate psychoanalytic patient had talked about her

extensively. Everything points to her being the murderer, but the audience knows, of course, that it cannot be her because she is too obvious a suspect. Since Benton does not provide other suspects, *Still of the Night* is not exactly suspenseful.

There is, however, a fine, scary fantasy sequence as Schickel does laundry in the basement of his apartment building. He hears strange voices behind him—and then the lights go out. Those who do not remember a similar sequence from the original *Cat People* might have their memories jogged by the Central Park scene and the swift stalk from out of the dark (Surely an intelligent New Yorker like Schickel would not follow a strange woman into Central Park at night.) Elsewhere, the series rubbing in a balcony (Porter), keys dropped in the door (Notorious), something odd viewed in one apartment building from another (Bar Window) and a dream holding a clue to a murder (Spoonbowl) all attest to the mastery of Alfred Hitchcock, not of Robert Benton.

As the Grace Kelly-Kim Novak-Type Holden character, Nerys Stroup is supposed to be sexy and is not. Clearly she is confused about exactly who her character is, existing all over the place, she tries so hard you can almost hear her grunt. And Stroup and Schickel do not agree the screen with erotic tension. They grow real meaning to the title *Still of the Night*.

—LAURENCE O'TOOLE

Painting it black with broad strokes

HEIMSTONE AND THREACLE
Directed by Richard Lester

Dean Potter, who wrote the British television series *Potter* From Normans and the film of the same name, crafts a dramatically novel kind of thriller. In *Heimstone and Threacle*, a black comedy-cum-fairy tale, he writes in no purposeful way that it becomes amusing. Because the film is set in a fairy-tale context, the characters' passionate speeches are not so absurd that the audience loses interest. And the characters are recognizably flesh and blood, extremely well-rounded in the best theatrical sense. Tom Blase (Declan Donnell), a composer of inspirational verse, has a teenage daughter, Patricia (Suzanna Hamilton), turned apart from an accident, and a wife, Norma (Joan Plowright), who believes in God—and, therefore, in Patricia's recovery. Tom believes that "God is a vicious old bagger." As well as coping with his angry daughter, he is wracked by guilt over Patricia's accident; she belted out into the street and was hit by an oncoming truck after finding her father's diaphanous delight with his secretary, Miss Holdsworth.

Later, crumbling under the same massive doses of guilt but driven by desire, Tom convinces that Miss Holdsworth (Mary McLeod) raise her skirts for him. She readily obliges. Tom tells her that she is a "valorous lecher," adding, "Thank you very much." In

Slings, the awful comedy in pain



these two phrases Dean Potter captures the horror people sometimes have to face in themselves and the awful comedy in pain. That comedy, of course, is perceived by the audience, not by the characters. Tom is so tortured (and so English) that he is compelled to be depressed in his depravity. At home, Norma, watching the revealing and extraordinary Patricia, says, "There's a light from inside her. Tom." Tom can only respond repeatedly, "What are you going on about?"

Ingratulating himself into the house of suffering is a young fellow named Martin Taylor, played by Sting, lead singer of The Police. A demon hiding under a cherub's smile, Martin claims that Patricia once had a special affection for him and says that he believes in her recovery. He offers himself as an unpaid domestic so that Norma can get out of the house and get her hair done. Norma, who has spent all her time with her hapless daughter, sees Martin as their salvation. Tom will have none of it and thinks Martin is an accessory from Satan. Sting, finally, his red-hot eyes, certainly suggests such a connection. While Norma is at the hairdresser nursing all of Martin's detailed compliments and Tom is peaching diapies with his pen, Martin rapes Patricia.

Heimstone and Threacle is as pitch black as Joe Orton's *Entertaining Mr. Sloane* or Peter Nichols' *A Day in the Death of Joe Egg* (about marring parents of a specific child). The comedy scratches, flicks and then hurts. The audience pities these people because their God does seem a "vicious beast," allowing a virtuous young woman to turn into a vegetable and giving anyone as foolish as Norma known as penitents. Yet victims more than these people for being stupid—particularly Norma, for being unable to see behind a line of Martin's such as "I have homework. It's just that I think it's such a precious art." Norma may feel that she is "sweeping my nails on the lid... on the lid of my coffin" but she has no one to blame but herself. Tom has brought "suffering, disappointment and frustration" upon himself by staying with Norma. As peculiarly portrayed by Donnell and Plowright, Tom and Norma are all too touchingly human—objects of sympathy and ridicule simultaneously.

The director, Richard Lester (The Moonwink), borrows too many Grand Guignol techniques when rape and direct application is all that is necessary. But he has drawn remarkable performances and he understands emotionally Potter's material. Potter, in turn, understands the devil rising around in people, that they may be crying out in horror when saying something as innocuous as "Good gracious me!"

NINA RICCI
PARIS

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James at his tenderest: "From sex, this
sex, we have emerged into a quiet
room."

The last 75 pages of the anthology are
devoted to the younger, lesser-known
poets who, in Atwood's view, are most
likely to carry the torch of poetic excel-
lence. She has made some astute
choices, such as the humane, radi-
cally wise of Ron Barrett and the num-
bing postulations of Dale Gribble. The
appearance of certain others is a mys-
tery. What does Atwood see in Kristi-
ana Gunnar's flat, descriptive evoca-
tion of Norse history, or in Don De-
Lillo's flatulent surrealism? There
are several poets who could have taken
their place—Daniel David Moses, Da-
vid Solway, Don Gutteridge and Ron
Moore. The most unfortunate omission
of all is the serene and difficult West
Coast poet George McWhorter.

Yet, even if Atwood's choices had
been more appropriate in this section, it
is doubtful whether the younger genera-
tion of poets will take their place with
the best of their seniors. While the
quality of their material is certainly
superior to the present work of estab-
lished poets, few seem to be writing as well as
Atwood or Michael Ondaatje did when
they were in their 30s. The established
names of postwar poetry—those who, to
Atwood's credit, and our enrichment,
form the bulk of this anthology—may
have to wait more time before their spot
on the Canadian Pantheon comes
under serious siege.

—JOHN BRUNCE

MACLEAN'S BESTSELLER LIST

Fiction

1. *Spoken*, Michael Ondaatje
2. *Winter of the Bones*, Stephen King
3. *Bellevue*, Stephen King
4. *The Paradise Motel*, Andrew Miller
5. *The Priggle*, Stephen King
6. *The House of the Living*, Michael Ondaatje
7. *The Valley of the Bones*, Andrew Miller
8. *Love, Michael Ondaatje*
9. *Michael Ondaatje's House of the Living*, Michael Ondaatje
10. *The White Plague*, Michael Ondaatje

Nonfiction

1. *The Book of David*, Michael Ondaatje
2. *Towers of Gold*, Peter G. Brown
3. *John F. Kennedy's War*, Michael Ondaatje
4. *Michael Ondaatje's House of the Living*, Michael Ondaatje
5. *Michael Ondaatje's House of the Living*, Michael Ondaatje
6. *Michael Ondaatje's House of the Living*, Michael Ondaatje
7. *Michael Ondaatje's House of the Living*, Michael Ondaatje
8. *Michael Ondaatje's House of the Living*, Michael Ondaatje
9. *Michael Ondaatje's House of the Living*, Michael Ondaatje
10. *Michael Ondaatje's House of the Living*, Michael Ondaatje

(1) Partial list only.

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Gruesome tales of gynecology

A HISTORY OF WOMEN'S BODIES
By Edward Shorter
(Penguin & Whitefox, 288 pages,
\$22.50)

Edward Shorter's book, *A History of Women's Bodies*, should have been called *Gruesome Tales from Perverse Gynecology*. Anyone who

buys the book on the strength of what Shorter himself admits is a "sensationalist title" is bound to be misled. This is not a documentation of the changing shape, size and sexual function of women's bodies. It is a gross catalogue of the cavalier, often brutal, treatment women received in earlier times at the hands of doctors, midwives and their own husbands.

Shorter, a professor of history at the University of Toronto and a part-time pop sociologist, sets out to prove that the liberation of modern women from

the "historical burden of ill-health" was a necessary precondition for the rise of contemporary feminism. Before 1900, he says, women were simply too malnourished, exhausted and child-ridden to worry about equal rights. For them, the most life-threatening situation of all came with pregnancy and childbirth—the focus of almost three-quarters of the book. However, Shorter is less convincing in proving that women were otherwise more sickly than men. His own statistics show that, despite the perils that women faced in childbirth, most tended to outlive their husbands. Many of his case histories, too, illustrate women's remarkable physical resilience rather than their frailty.

Still, in view of Shorter's obsessive focus on the dangers of reproduction, it is not surprising that the author equates the arrival of modern obstetrics with the salvation of women, "the end of victimization." What he does not address—and this is the most serious flaw of his verbiage book—is the contrasting "victimization" of women at the hands of the male-dominated medical establishment. He virtually ignores the controversy over the safety of the birth control pill, the overprescription of tranquilizers to women, the rash of unnecessary hysterectomies of the 1950s and the childlike tragedy of the 1960s and the current debate about the treatment (or non-treatment) of rape victims. He does admit that as the risk of death in childbirth receded—thanks to sterile surgical procedures and surgical advances—women surrendered even more control over the "childbirth experience" to male doctors and experts. But, he says, "in return for surrendering their autonomy, women today receive pink beds, babies. Nobody dies." In other words you've come a long way baby—and mother.

More important, in Shorter's rush to get the medical story, he barely acknowledges the equally significant economic, social and sexual roots of women's oppression. Even healthy women can be, and are, subject to "victimization." But, for Shorter, "men have changed from being women's enemies to being their best friends." As he writes it, in the early 1960s, women stopped turning to other women for solace and started turning instead to their husbands—sentimental, sympathetic modern men. But, as many modern women could testify, sympathy does not signal equality. Individual men may have learned sensitivity, patriarchal values remain firmly entrenched. But Shorter apparently thinks that women should feel grateful to modern gynecology and the men who invented it. Ultimately, what his tedious book vividly fails to realize is that there is more to women's bodies—and beings—than their weakness.

—BRYAN RILEY

ART

A return to those familiar places

By Gillian MacKay

William Kurek, who died of cancer in 1977 at the age of 50, stood outside the main entrance of his times and yet was one of the best-loved artists in Canadian history. From his first exhibits at Toronto's Lucas Gallery in 1966, he was phenomenally popular. At a time when modern art was becoming progressively exoteric, his paintings of snow-covered children at play and Ukrainian prairie farmers at work were reassuringly down-to-earth. These landscapes, images of a growing infant in folk art, ethnic roots, Canadian nationalism and a mood of nostalgia for the land. Furthermore, the man was as accessible as his art, sharing his gothic life history with anyone who would listen, writing an autobiography, 12 books and opinion explanations of his already straightforward work.

Inspired by his openness, the media helped to make Kurek's story, first to Tom Thomson, the most polished in the history of Canadian art. Audiences, on the other hand, tended to treat him as a minor figure, which may explain why Kurek was never honored with a retrospective of his work during his lifetime. Now, curator Joan Murray has organized Kurek's Vision of Canada, which opened last week at the Kitchener-Waterloo Art Gallery and is scheduled to cross Canada during the next two years.

In looking the first major exhibit, Murray faced a tall order to persuade businessmen that his works have been unjustly neglected, and to persuade the public that this slow-burner family face is worth a fresh look. On both counts, however, she fails. By deliberately choosing not to portray Kurek in the full range of his achievement but rather as a landscape painter, she does him an injustice. Although the land plays a large part in his work, Kurek was (interestingly) as much responsive to nature's beauty as cruelty, in the spiritual meditative itself through the real-world in landscape for its own



sake. Furthermore, Kurek was no technical master or innovator; his paintings were frequently crude and amateurish. What given his best work its unique power are the human and spiritual values that informed his life.

William Kurek was born in a prairie shack, son of a hard-bitten Ukrainian immigrant and his Canadian wife. A third-generation child, he was deeply wounded by the bitterness of his upbringing. Later, he spent three years in British mental hospitals, where he attempted suicide. There, he painted his most as a man full of isolated, alienated his parents isolated with a leather knife, their organs hanging from a mother Kurek's nightmare obsession ended only after he returned what he called the "hanged man" of childhood. Murray in 1965. Since then, he converted to Catholicism. Indeed, with newfound joy and a sense of moral urgency, Kurek became obsessed with a single goal: to spread the word of God in a society he regarded as sinful and self-destructive.

To that end, he abandoned the prevailing postwar fashion of abstraction in favor of a kind of primitive realism. Although it is evident from his self-portraits of the 1960s that he could draw from life, he chose to portray people and, to a lesser extent, objects and landscapes in a simplified, almost cartoon-like manner. This style showed to best advantage in his illustrations for children's books, such as the award-winning *A Prairie Boy's Odyssey*, but even of the paintings from it was on exhibit. Kurek was especially adept at portraying, with straightforward wit and energy, the lively patterns of group games and activities. A rare example of the show is the charming *Swamp Fishing in St. James*, which shows fishermen's families working on the beach at night.

His delight in such subject is genuine, but Kurek regarded the happy scenes for which he was most popular as super-coated best to make his preaching more palatable. The artist believed

The Painter (top); No Grass Grows on the Broken Path too busy worshipping the ground Kurek walked on



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that the moral decline of a materialistic society would inevitably lead to nuclear war and possibly the destruction of all art. As he wrote, "What's the use of putting beauty only, if beauty will soon be destroyed?" In his more didactic work he frequently showed Jesus appearing among men in weak examples in the shape of the greeting-card-style Stash (Johns) and painted the explosion of nuclear bombs (*New Going Back to Pick Up a Cross*). But his most striking work of protest, *Over My Lie*, the Movement at Montreal Crisis, which shows pale, bloody figures in net included instead. Murray has chosen *The Dream of Major Crocodile* in the Grosvenor Gallery, an unbelievably curvy work in which the former Toronto mayor is famously depicted wearing a superman cape, stepping an extraordinary and generous neighborhood, although shorter and even shows still fearful to the corner of the work.

In short, the exhibition does not provide a balanced consideration of Korolek as an abstract, genre painter, religious or social commentator, nor does it include any examples of his early psychological work or self-portraits. Murray writes in the catalogue that she concentrated on landscape for reasons of space. But surely the breadth of Korolek's achievement could have been demonstrated in a show of 50 paintings. As it is, at least a quarter are so mediocre that they do not deserve to be hung. Murray must convince us that he has been overlooked as a landscape artist, even at his best he demonstrates only limited accomplishment as a stylist. His sense of color can be atrocious, as in the Day-Glo hues of the northern lights in *Glimmering Tapers*. *Round the Day* and *Star Searchers* his skies lack depth and subtlety (witness *The Painter's*), his compositions are flat and weak, when he attempts traditional perspective, the results are usually gaudy.

As Murray points out, Korolek was in his best depicting the fields of his native Prairie, twisting the flat surfaces of a plainscape into a stylized, almost pared-down, geometric composition that can be amusing, particularly when he fills the space of the ground forward to suggest a limitless expanse, as in *No Great Green on the Steep Bank*. But his approach is severely insensitive, being the whole a trade of made-up abstract design.

Ultimately, Korolek's finest and most original creative was himself, the personage proper man from the pages of his defunct, tortured youth. The commission of his spiritual vision suggests that he should be taken whole, and that perhaps some day a curator will do that. For now, however, there is no hope in giving the Korolek phenomenon a well-deserved rest. ☐

TELEVISION

A life ravaged by time



Johns: the awful rage born from anxiety

One of the most powerful television dramas ever made, *The Executioner's Song* ultimately owes its impact to Norman Mailer's trenchant screenplay. Adapting from his own extraordinary book, Mailer has recreated the life of convicted killer Gary Gilmore (Tonya Lee Jones), who made headlines in 1976 when he demanded his own execution. And, like the book, the four-hour television film is to send later this month is most persuasive when dealing with the construction of the semiotic, especially in the characters of Gilmore and his girlfriend, Sholee (Barbara Aronovitch), with whom the killer later made a suicide pact. Mailer has written a biography in a sort of exchange between Gilmore and LaAn (Norma Mailer), the first woman he dates when out on parole.

LaAn (having snafu'd his attempt to make love to her "You wanna hit me, don't you?")

Gary: "Can I hug you?"

LaAn: "Don't touch me, Gary. You got time."

Gary: "You're not going to see me again, are you?"

Mailer handles his devastating sub-

text—the cruelly quick passage of time—well by having Gilmore wreck the formative part of his life with his own delinquency. Gilmore already feels that time is running out when he arrives in prison. Utah, these months before committing the senseless murder of a gas station attendant. Life's excitement begins to haunt him (later he wishes LaAn's wish for her "You got time" took over his whole life). Vern (Elli Wallach) tells him to take his time eating. Unable to cope with professional and sexual rejection, Gilmore slowly begins to realize that, far from, there is no point in living. Life becomes an ache and a waste as one of the flat, twisted landscapes of Utah, caught superbly by Freddie Francis' camera. When Gilmore is asked in front of the firing squad if he has anything to say, he replies, "Let's do it."

The makers of *The Executioner's Song*—old-time religion, trailers, junk food, scenery and waste mail, seriously cranking out, a culture of easily accessible handouts and diversions on the rage born from anxiety. What *The Executioner's Song* sorely lacks is the electrifying quality that director with talent and great nerve could have brought to it in place of the servicable work of director Lawrence Schiller (who bought the rights to Gilmore's story and who is represented as a character in the film by the actor Steven Keats). But it does have Mailer's marvelous writing, a delectably hyperactive look and a trio of brilliant performers. Jones as Gilmore is persuasive raw (Gilmore himself wanted the late Warren Oates to play the role, but Jones has the same gruff look), Aronovitch makes you believe that a woman could say "I love you more than God," and Christine Lahti is poignant as Sholee, Gilmore's cousin.

The final third, but not the worst, and go-ahead before Gilmore's execution made the very ideal fodder for television news. Gilmore's tale has become the province of television news, and this time it is over more harrowing. —LAURENCE O'BOGUE

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Don Macdonald is confused

By Allan Fotheringham

The problem with a one-party democracy is that the unacceptable tends to become acceptable. When there is no exchange of power, the rulers who are always in charge set their own rules and—after time—begin to believe in their beliefs that what they do, whenever they do, is okay and laudable, because, after all, they have done it. It is a self-fulfilling belief in infallibility because they have been in charge so long and have been confirmed by the voters for that long, their serious persona must be beyond reproach. This is what has happened to the Liberal party of Canada. Because it does not steal money, does not slash profit away in unaccounted Swiss bank accounts, does not torture and does openly believe, it assumes that it is not corrupt. Corrupt in the Liberal mind applies only to others. But the real corruption, it is in the Liberal mind. The party is morally bankrupt.

At hand is the incredibly leading appointment of Donald Macdonald, associate Liberal finance minister and unpaid for that Liberal leadership, to head a three-year royal commission of inquiry into the economy. In three years the economy is going to be one of two things: better or worse. The royal commission isn't going to change anything, except for the disreputable of the otherwise straightforward reputation of Don Macdonald. But the brazenness around Pierre Trudeau would offer Macdonald such a poor is understandable, what is not comprehensible is why the man would accept, haughtily, such a role.

Here we have a man who has labored dutifully and long for the Liberal government, early and ultimately as finance leader when the Greens felt they needed a Thatcher to speed up Commons business, later as a finance minister who had no more success with the economy than did John Turner—or Jean Chrétien, or Allan Rock for that matter. He is a lawyer whose talents are now used by his Toronto law firm as a high-profile boardroom figure representing Allen Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

venting prestigious clients. Walter Gordon was at least at the centre of the Canadian business establishment when he set out on his odyssey into the unknown. Macdonald has no such solid economic background.

The essential point is that the Trudeauists are not really serious about this royal commission. They have put in charge of it a chap who readily confesses that he will drop it at a moment's notice if Pierre Elliott Trudeau retires, or is run over by a bus. That certainly shows commitment to the chair, now doesn't it? Don Macdonald, who, is all



his career through Ashbury College, University of Toronto, Osgoode Hall, Harvard, Cambridge, the Liberal cabinet and Bay Street, has proven an unimpressive worker, a great family man, loyal to the party in unrequited faith (where Turner has not), announced that he will take on a heavily annotated practical task—but will junk it the moment it might conflict with his personal career ambitions.

Is this the way you form a royal commission? Is this the way you convince the public of the seriousness of this dumb-looking autopsy on our economy? Why should anyone take this government seriously? Why should anyone take serious Don Macdonald seriously in this appointed role? There are some 36 million Canadians who have no desire to become leader of the Liberal party and prime minister. Why pick, as the head of a supposedly crucial royal commission, one of the half-dozen men in the nation who want the job?

There is the essential dishonesty of

the Trudeau management in this case—with the public, with Parliament and with his own party. The Globe and Mail, benefit of a link to the one paper that serves of importance in Ottawa reads, beside the news of the impending royal commission on the morning of Nov. 8. An embarrassed Trudeau had to rise in Question Period that afternoon, confessing that he was doubly embarrassed because he had not even told his cabinet about it and that the only one he had informed was his deputy prime minister, the discredited Allan Rock. Among those left out to dry was the new finance minister, Marc Lalonde, just gaining credibility as the country's chief economic officer of the realm left ostracized by this behind-the-scenes deal. Things grow clearer: Lalonde didn't know about it, but Jean Wadda did. Jean Wadda did Jean Selton, in her Nov. 7 Toronto Star column, praised her tape-recorded conversation made in London a week previously with Wadda, that after being rebuffed by the Liberals as high commissioner in London in favor of Greville Woodward. Don Macdonald, she was going to be appointed to an inquiry into the Canadian economy.

Wadda, in the links, was identified as one of Macdonald's commissioners. Don Macdonald is not a dishonest man. He is currently just a confused one. He is a director of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Du Pont Canada, Manufacturers Life Insurance and Rose Canada, a large U.S. pulp and paper concern. He has as yet not resigned these directorships. When the Macdonald commission, as it inevitably will, runs into the problems of our greedy banks, who have extended themselves so far in loans to the greedy Dome Petroleum and Don Development and Nelson Steel houses of the land, will the chairman excuse himself from the room? Will he challenge the life insurance industry? The troubled pulp and paper industry? The shallow interest of the Trudeau Liberals in this allegedly critical study is apparent. The stupidity of Macdonald in his own reputation is supreme. The cynicism of the Trudeauists shines through like glow paint in highway graffiti.



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